Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
JAN 22 1986
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

85-1237

No. .....

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION CORPORATION,

Petitioner,

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

JAMES W. MCCARTNEY
Counsel of Record
JUDY M. JOHNSON
Vinson & Elkins
3300 First City Tower
1001 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas 77002-6760
(713) 651-2324

BOLIVAR C. ANDREWS
CARL W. ULRICH
J. STEPHEN MARTIN
Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation
P.O. Box 2521
Houston, Texas 77001

Attorneys for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation

January 22, 1986

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission"), in order to promote price competition among pipelines, had the authority to abrogate and proscribe contracts which required the pipelines' customers to purchase minimum volumes of gas.

2. Whether the informal rulemaking procedures followed by the Commission in Order No. 380 were sufficient to satisfy the hearing and substantial evidence requirements of the Natural Gas Act and the due process requirements of the Fifth Amendment.

3. Whether the Commission, having invalidated the purchase provisions under the pipelines' gas sales agreements, acted arbitrarily in refusing to relieve the pipelines from corresponding obligations in their gas purchase agreements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW	i
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	iii
PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING BELOW	v
LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES PURSUANT TO RULE 28.1	vii
OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION	2
STATUTES INVOLVED	2
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	2
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	5
1. Whether the Commission Can, Contrary to the Policies and Practices of Past Commissions, Restructure the Industry by Abrogating and Prohibiting All Purchase Commitments in Contracts and Tariffs While Purporting To Leave Sales Commitments Intact Is an Important Question Which This Court Should Address	5
2. In Prohibiting Pipelines from Obligating Their Customers To Purchase Specified Volumes of Gas, Order No. 380 Unlawfully Restricts the Ability of the Pipelines To Contract, Contrary To Fundamental Concepts and Decisions of This Court under the Natural Gas Act	8
3. The Procedures Followed by the Commission in Abrogating Existing Contracts Do Not Satisfy the Hearing and Substantial Evidence Requirements of the Act Nor the Requirements of Due Process	10
4. In Failing To Deal with the Take-or-Pay Provisions in Producer Contracts, Order No. 380 Jeopardizes the Financial Integrity of the Pipelines	14
CONCLUSION	15

PAGE

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Court Cases

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co. v. *Hall*, 453 U.S. 571 (1981) 10, 13

Bi-Metallic Investment Co. v. *State Board of Equalization*, 239 U.S. 441 (1915) 12

FPC v. *Sierra Pacific Power Co.*, 350 U.S. 348 (1956) 5, 7, 9, 10

Mobil Oil Corp. v. *FPC*, 483 F.2d 1238 (D.C. Cir. 1973) 13

The Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, 390 U.S. 747 (1968) 5, 8, 10, 11

Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co. v. *FPC*, 364 U.S. 137 (1960) 8, 9

United Gas Pipe Line Co. v. *Mobile Gas Service Corp.*, 350 U.S. 332 (1956) 5, 7, 8, 9, 10

United States v. *El Paso Natural Gas Co.*, 376 U.S. 651 (1964) 5, 7, 9, 10

United States v. *Florida East Coast Railway*, 410 U.S. 224 (1973) 12, 13

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. *NRDC*, 435 U.S. 519 (1978) 12, 13

Commission Cases

Atlantic Seaboard Corp., 38 FPC 91 (1967), *aff'd*, 404 F.2d 1268 (D.C. Cir. 1968) 6

Coastal Transmission Corp. 26 FPC 318 (1961) 6

Columbia Gas Transmission Corp. v. *Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.*, 24 FERC ¶ 61,050 (1983) 13

Columbia LNG Corp., 48 FPC 723 (1972), *modified*, 57 FPC 354 (1977) 6

Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America, 42 FPC 533 (1969) 6

PAGE

Transwestern Pipeline Co., 22 FPC 391, *modified*, 22 FPC 542 (1959) 6

Transwestern Pipeline Co., 23 FERC ¶ 63,114 (1983) .. 13

United Gas Pipeline Co., 31 FPC 1180 (1964), *modified*, 32 FPC 687 (1964), *aff'd*, 386 U.S. 237 (1967) 6

Williams Pipe Line Co., 21 FERC ¶ 61,260 (1982), *rev'd on other grounds sub nom, Farmer's Union Central Exchange* v. *FERC*, 734 F.2d 1486 (D.C. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 105 S.Ct. 507 (1984) 6

STATUTES

Section 4, Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 553 (1982) 2, 4, 11

Section 5, Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717d (1982) 2, 11, 12

Section 7, Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717f (1982) .. 2, 3, 6

Section 19, Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717r (1982) .. 2, 11

28 U.S.C. §§ 1254(1), 2350 (1982) 2

Section 403, Department of Energy Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7173(c) (1982) 2, 12

COMMISSION REGULATIONS

III Fed. Energy Guidelines (CCH) ¶ ¶ 30,571, 30,584, 30,607 (1984) 1

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING BELOW

Algonquin Gas Transmission Company
Aluminum Association, The
ANR Pipeline Company
Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company
Brooklyn Union Gas Company, The
Cascade Natural Gas Corporation
Chattanooga Gas Company
City Gas Company
Colorado Interstate Gas Company
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation
Consolidated Gas Supply Corporation
Consolidated Gas Transmission Corporation
Consumers Power Company
El Paso Natural Gas Company
Equitable Gas Company
Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd.
Georgia Industrial Gas Group, The
Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company
Illinois Gas Company
Inter-City Gas Corporation .
Kansas State Corporation
Madison Gas and Electric Company
Michigan Consolidated Gas Company
Michigan Gas Utilities Company
Michigan Public Service Commission, The
Midwestern Gas Transmission Company
MIGC, Inc.
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
Northern Illinois Gas Company
Northwest Energy Company on behalf of Northwest Pipeline Corporation and Northwest Central Pipeline Corporation
Northwest Natural Gas Company
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Pacific Interstate Companies
Pacific Interstate Offshore Company
Pacific Lighting Gas Supply Company
Pacific Offshore Pipeline Company
Pan-Alberta Gas Ltd.
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company

People of the State of California, The
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, The
Process Gas Consumers Group, The
Public Service Commission of the State of New York
Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, The
Public Service Electric and Gas Company
Public Utilities Commission of the State of California, The
Southern California Gas Company
State of Michigan, The
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, a Division of Tenneco, Inc.
Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation
Texas Gas Transmission Corporation
TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation
Transwestern Pipeline Company
Trunkline Gas Company
Washington Gas Light Company
Washington Natural Gas Company
Wisconsin Fuel and Light Company
Wisconsin Gas Company
Wisconsin Gas and Electric Company
Wisconsin Natural Gas Company
Wisconsin Power and Light Company
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES PURSUANT TO RULE 28.1

Texas Eastern Corporation
Halcon SD Group, Inc., The
Belmont Constructors, Inc.
CDC Exports, Inc.
Halcon Enterprises, Inc.
Scientific Design Company Limited
Scientific Design Constructors, Inc.
Scientific Design Development Company, Inc.
Skyline Oil Company
American Hydrocarbon Company
United States Copper Company
Western Carbon Company
Texas Eastern Oil Company
Texas Eastern Australia, Inc.
Texas Eastern Bawean, Inc.
Texas Eastern Developments, Inc.
Texas Eastern Drilling Systems, Inc.
Texas Eastern Engineering (U.K.) Ltd.
Texas Eastern Finance N.V.
Texas Eastern Guatemala, Inc.
Texas Eastern Indonesia, Inc.
Texas Eastern Netherlands, Inc.
Texas Eastern Orient, Inc.
Texas Eastern Slurry Transport Company
Texas Eastern Sudan, Inc.
Texas Eastern Synfuels, Inc.
Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation
Allegheny Pipeline Company
Fannin Square Corporation
Houston Center Corporation
HCC Dev, Inc.
HCC Sub, Inc.
Texas Eastern LNG, Inc.
Transwestern Coal Gasification Company
Transwestern Colorado Pipeline, Inc.
Transwestern Gas Supply Company
La Gloria Oil and Gas Company
McMurrey Pipe Line Company

TETCO THREE INC.
TETCO FOUR INC. (50%)
TETCO FIVE INC.
TETCO SIX INC.
Texas Eastern (Bermuda) Ltd.
TETCO (Bermuda) One Ltd.
Texas Eastern Arabian Ltd.
Texas Eastern International Petroleum (Bermuda) Ltd.
Texas Eastern Communications, Inc.
Texas Eastern Cryogenics, Inc.
Texas Eastern Engineering, Ltd.
Texas Eastern Exploration Co.
Texas Eastern Hydrocarbon Co.
Texas Eastern Petroleum Co.
Texas Eastern Resources of Canada, Ltd.
Texas Eastern International Services, Ltd.
Texas Eastern New England, Inc.
Texas Eastern Niagara, Inc.
Texas Eastern North Sea, Inc.
Texas Eastern (U.K.) Limited
Texas Eastern Norwegian, Inc.
Texas Eastern Norway A/S
Texas Eastern Nuclear, Inc.
Texas Eastern Pipeline Corporation of New York
Texas Eastern Pipeline Corporation of Pennsylvania
Texas Eastern Shipping Ltd.
Texas Eastern Transport Ltd.
Texas Eastern Terminal Company
Trans-Ohio Pipeline Company
Texas Eastern International Energy, Inc.

No. 85-.....

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION CORPORATION,
Petitioner,

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION,
Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation ("Texas Eastern") respectfully petitions this Court for the issuance of a writ of certiorari to review a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upholding a series of orders, identified herein as Order No. 380, issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission") that declared unlawful certain minimum bill provisions contained in contracts and tariffs between Texas Eastern and its customers and similar provisions in contracts and tariffs between other pipelines and their distributor customers.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals is reported at 770 F.2d 1144 (1985). The orders of the Commission are reported at III Fed. Energy Guidelines (CCH) ¶¶ 30,571, 30,584, 30,607

(1984).[1] The court's opinion and the Commission orders are reproduced in the Appendix filed by Transwestern Pipeline Company with its Petition for Writ of Certiorari.[2]

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on August 20, 1985. *See* App. at 57. Rehearing was denied on October 25, 1985. *See* App. at 69. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1254(1) and 2350.

STATUTES INVOLVED

The principal statutory provisions involved are Sections 5(a), 7(b), 7(c), 7(e) and 19(b) of the Natural Gas Act of 1938, 15 U.S.C. §§ 717d(a), 717f(b), (c), (e), 717r(b) (1982), Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 553 (1982), and § 403 of the Department of Energy Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7173(c) (1982), all of which are printed in the Appendix.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Texas Eastern is a natural gas company subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under the Act. It operates a natural gas system which extends from the State of Texas and offshore Louisiana through the Appalachian area to the eastern seaboard of the United States and the Philadelphia area to a point of termination in the New York area. Since its initial operation, which began in 1947, it has provided service to its customers

---

[1] These are Order Nos. 380, 380-A, 380-B, 380-C, and 380-D issued in Docket No. RM83-71. They are collectively referred to hereafter in this Petition as "Order No. 380."

[2] Consistent with the practice of this Court and to avoid unnecessary duplication and expense, Texas Eastern adopts as its Appendix the Appendix filed by Transwestern Pipeline Company in Docket No. 85-1219. References herein to the "Appendix" ("App.") will be to the Appendix filed in that docket.

pursuant to a series of privately negotiated contract and tariff arrangements. It serves approximately 90 resale customers under approximately 135 contracts involving in excess of 3,000,000 Mcf of gas per day. All of such contracts are on file with the Commission and have been the subject of Commission review and approval. Certificates of public convenience and necessity have been issued by the Commission under Section 7 of the Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717f, with respect to each of them.

To supply gas in accordance with its contracts and certificates and in specific reliance thereon, Texas Eastern, like other pipeline companies, has entered into long-term gas purchase contracts with producers, which contracts obligated Texas Eastern to take or, if available and not taken, pay for specific quantities of gas. Texas Eastern is a party to more than 900 producer contracts containing take-or-pay provisions. Many of such contracts also contain "minimum take" provisions under which Texas Eastern is required to purchase minimum volumes on a monthly or daily basis.[3] Industry-wide, virtually all producer contracts contain like take-or-pay and/or minimum take provisions.

Texas Eastern's contracts and tariff arrangements with its distributor customers contain "minimum bill" provisions, pursuant to which such customers have agreed to take or pay for certain contracted volumes of gas. In Order No. 380, the Commission invalidated, on an industry-wide basis, all minimum bill arrangements which required the purchasing party to pay for gas not taken. It also invalidated provisions in pipeline contracts and tariffs obligating customers to take specified minimum volumes of gas, "minimum take" provisions, and proscribed the inclusion

---

[3] Such contracts also contain force majeure provisions which Texas Eastern contends excuse performance in the event of governmental action such as Order No. 380. Not all of its producers agree, however.

of such minimum bill and minimum take provisions in future contract and tariff arrangements. App. at 123, 268.

The Commission's rationale for the rule was that minimum bill and minimum take provisions serve to restrain competition in the industry and had prevented a decline in gas prices. *See* App. at 21, 80-81.

The Commission's action was taken pursuant to informal rulemaking proceedings under Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 553 (1982). No adjudicatory-type hearings were held. The decision was based on what the Commission and the court below characterized as "legislative facts" which were no more than statements contained in unsworn comments of interested parties seeking relief from their contract obligations. No testing of the comments through cross-examination was permitted. No oral argument was conducted. The operation and competitive effects of specific contracts were not addressed. The decision was made on a generic basis that all minimum bill and minimum take arrangements distorted market forces, compelled the purchase of gas from a particular source where alternative sources of supply might be available at a lower cost, prohibited the distributor companies from pursuing a "least-cost-mix" purchasing policy, and were in sum "anti-competitive" and thus unlawful. App. at 36, 42, 88, 235.[4]

Texas Eastern appealed Order No. 380 to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The court agreed with the Commission's conclusion that "the elimination of minimum bills will remove barriers to competition" and upheld the Commission's action in abrogating and proscribing such provisions in order "to promote price competition among pipelines." App. at 34, 37. It approved the use of informal rulemaking proceedings primarily on the theory advanced by the

---

[4] The Commission also concluded that minimum bill provisions had the potential for the recovery of costs not actually incurred. App. at 82.

Commission that Order No. 380 dealt with "rate issues" and the Commission was authorized to deal with such "rate matters" through informal rulemaking proceedings. App. at 25.

Except with respect to matters not raised by Texas Eastern, the lower court affirmed the Commission.

Motions for rehearing were overruled.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

1. Whether the Commission Can, Contrary to the Policies and Practices of Past Commissions, Restructure the Industry by Abrogating and Prohibiting All Purchase Commitments in Contracts and Tariffs While Purporting To Leave Sales Commitments Intact Is an Important Question Which This Court Should Address.

This case involves very significant matters affecting the entire natural gas industry. The court below characterized Order No. 380 as addressing "the systemic problems of the natural gas market." App. at 52. The Commission itself, in justifying its use of informal rulemaking proceedings, referred to the "pervasive" nature of the issues being addressed. App. at 108. It agreed that the rule would "restructure" the industry. *See* App. at 94.

The service arrangements between pipelines and their distributor customers have since the adoption of the Natural Gas Act in 1938 been predicated upon privately negotiated contractual arrangements. *United Gas Pipe Line Co.* v. *Mobile Gas Service Corp.*, 350 U.S. 332 (1956), *FPC* v. *Sierra Pacific Power Co.*, 350 U.S. 348 (1956), *The Permian Basin Area Rate Cases*, 390 U.S. 747 (1968), *United States* v. *El Paso Natural Gas Co.*, 376 U.S. 651 (1964). An integral part of all of such arrangements is the obligation by the pipeline to sell and the corresponding commitment by the distributor company to purchase specified volumes of gas. In reliance on such contractual arrangements, all of which required, before becoming operative, to be reviewed and approved by the Commission under

Section 7 of the Act, pipelines have entered into thousands of contracts with producers and have invested billions of dollars in facilities.

Prior to Order No. 380, the Commission had recognized the essential nature of purchase commitments and had consistently approved minimum bill provisions. *Cf. Columbia LNG Corp.*, 48 FPC 723 (1972), to provide fixed cost recovery in the commodity charge; *Atlantic Seaboard Corp.*, 38 FPC 91, 95 (1967), *aff'd*, 404 F.2d 1268 (D.C. Cir. 1968), to prevent the shifting of costs among customers, *id.; United Gas Pipeline Co.*, 31 FPC 1180, 1201 (1964), *modified*, 32 FPC 687 (1964), *aff'd*, 386 U.S. 237 (1967); *Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America*, 42 FPC 533, 539 (1969), to prevent swings of magnitudes deleterious to efficient pipeline operation, *id.; United Gas Pipeline Co.*, 31 FPC 1180, 1201 (1964), *aff'd*, 386 U.S. 237 (1967); *Coastal Transmission Corp.*, 26 FPC 318, 333 (1961), to permit financing of the pipeline at terms favorable to the customers; *Transwestern Pipeline Co.*, 22 FPC 391, *modified*, 22 FPC 542 (1959); *Columbia LNG Corp.*, 48 FPC 723, 730 (1972), *modified*, 57 FPC 354 (1977), and to prevent accumulation of excess take-or-pay, *Atlantic Seaboard Corp.*, 38 FPC 91, 95 (1967), *aff'd*, 404 F.2d 1268 (D.C. Cir. 1968); *United Gas Pipeline Co.*, 31 FPC 1180, 1201 (1964), *modified*, 32 FPC 687, *aff'd*, 386 U.S. 237 (1967); *Transwestern Pipeline Co.*, 22 FPC 391, 395, *modified*, 22 FPC 542 (1959).[5]

---

[5] Only shortly before its issuance of its Notice of Rulemaking in Docket No. RM83-71, which led to Order No. 380, the Commission had stated that the natural gas industry has been subjected to rigorous cost-based utility regulation and that "monopolistic franchises and legally protected shelter from the icy blasts of competition were the quid-pro-quo that the industry received in return." *Williams Pipe Line Co.*, 21 FERC ¶¶ 61,260, 61,594 (1982), *rev'd. on other grounds sub nom, Farmers Union Central Exchange* v. *FERC*, 734 F.2d 1486 (D.C. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 105 S.Ct. 507 (1984).

By effectively rendering inoperative the take-or-pay provisions in the pipelines' contracts and tariffs with their distributor customers and preventing the pipelines from obligating such customers to purchase any specified volumes of gas, the present Commission, through Order No. 380, has altered significantly the character of the natural gas industry in disregard of the decisions of this Court and the policies and practices of past Commissions since the adoption of the Act. *Cf. United States* v. *El Paso Natural Gas Co.*, 376 U.S. 651 (1964). The pipelines, including Texas Eastern, remain obligated to sell. Their customers, however, are no longer obligated to take or pay for any specific volumes. Whether the Commission can restructure the industry in this manner is a matter of critical importance.

The consequences are manifest and significant.

First, in introducing its concept of "competition," the Commission, with approval of the court below, overlooks or disregards the decisions of this and other courts with respect to the validity and importance of private contracts and the "stability" which they provide. *Cf. United Gas Pipe Line Co.* v. *Mobile Gas Service Corp.*, 350 U.S. 332, 344 (1956), *FPC* v. *Sierra Pacific Power Co.*, 350 U.S. 348 (1956). It introduces an unprecedented concept: that any contract which requires the purchase of a specified volume of gas is *per se* anti-competitive and unlawful.

Second, the ability of the pipeline's distributor customers to contract for future supplies is also impaired in that no pipeline can be expected to commit to sell gas on a long-term, firm basis when there is no corresponding obligation to buy. The fact that competition, unrestrained by contractual provisions, seriously impairs long-term supply stability and causes prices to increase in time of shortage as well as decrease in time of surplus is likewise overlooked or disregarded.

Third, many pipelines, including Texas Eastern, are put in jeopardy under the take-or-pay provisions of producer contracts

which were entered into in reliance on their customers' commitment to purchase.

The Commission erred in Order No. 380. It exceeded its authority in abrogating contracts and proscribing purchase commitments in order, as the court below stated, "to promote price competition among pipelines." App. at 34. The court below erred in approving the Commission's action. Its total prohibition of contract and tariff provisions which prevent purchasers "from shopping for low-cost gas," App. at 36, notwithstanding prior Commission review and approval of such provision, conflicts with fundmental notions of contract sanctity and due process.

2. In Prohibiting Pipelines from Obligating Their Customers To Purchase Specified Volumes of Gas, Order No. 380 Unlawfully Restricts the Ability of the Pipelines To Contract, Contrary to Fundamental Concepts and Decisions of This Court under the Natural Gas Act.

It is well established that the Natural Gas Act permits the relationship between pipelines and their customers to be predicated upon and to be established initially by private "individualized" contractual arrangements and that such contracts are required to justify the substantial investment in facilities required to perform the certificated service and to provide stablility of supply arrangements. *United Gas Pipe Line Co.* v. *Mobile Gas Service Corp.*, 350 U.S. 332, 338-39 (1956); *Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co.* v. *FPC*, 364 U.S. 137 (1960); *The Permian Basin Area Rate Cases*, 390 U.S. 747 (1968); *cf.*, 376 U.S. 651 (1964). In *Mobile*, this Court stated:

> [O]nly a relatively few wholesale transactions are regulated by the Natural Gas Act and these typically require substantual investment in capacity and facilities for the service of a particular distributor. *Recognizing the need these circumstances create for individualized arrangements between natural gas companies and distrubutors, the Natural Gas Act permits the relations between the parties to be established initially by contract, the protection of the public*

> *interest being afforded by supervision of the individual contracts, which to that end must be filed with the Commission and made public.*

350 U.S. at 339 (emphasis supplied). The Court further stated:

> By preserving the integrity of contracts, [the Act] permits the stability of supply arrangements which all agree is essential to the health of the natural gas industry.

350 U.S. at 344.

In *Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co.* v. *FPC*, 364 U.S. 137, 154 (1960), this Court stated:

> [T]he scheme of the Act was one which built the regulatory system on a foundation of private contracts.

See also FPC v. *Sierra Pacific Co.*, 350 U.S. 348 (1956).[6]

Dealing specifically with the role of contracts involving wholesale transactions between pipelines and distributors and competition under the Natural Gas Act, this Court stated in *United States* v. *El Paso Natural Gas Co.*, 376 U.S. 651 (1964):

> This is not a field where merchants are in a continuous daily struggle to hold old customers and to win new ones over from their rivals. In this regulated industry a natural gas company (unless it has excess capacity) must compete for, enter into, and then obtain Commission approval of sale contracts in advance of constructing the pipeline facilities. In the natural gas industry pipelines are very expensive; and to be justified they need long-term contracts for sale of the gas that will travel them. Those transactions with distributors are few in number. For example, in California there are only two significant wholesale purchasers — Pacific Gas & Electric in the north and the Southern Companies in the south. Once the Commission grants authorization to construct facilities or to transport gas in interstate

---

[6] Reference is made to the Petition for Writ of Certiorari filed by Transwestern Pipeline Company in Docket No. 85-1219 for additional authorities applying the *Mobile/Sierra* doctrine.

> commerce, once the distributing contracts are made, a particular market is withdrawn from competition. *The competition then is for the new increments of demand that may emerge with an expanding population and with an expanding industrial or household use for gas.*

Id. at 659-60 (emphasis in original).

The Commission's action in Order No. 380 is unprecedented. It is of such significance and its lawfulness of such doubt that review by this Court is warranted.

3. The Procedures Followed by the Commission in Abrogating Existing Contracts Do Not Satisfy the Hearing and Substantial Evidence Requirements of the Act Nor the Requirements of Due Process.

Given the right of the pipelines to enter into contractual arrangements with their distributor customers under the Act, it is further well recognized that such contracts can only be abrogated or modified "in circumstances of unequivocal public necessity" in which it is determined, on the basis of substantial evidence, that the agreement involved contravenes the public interest.

> The regulatory system created by the [Natural Gas] Act is premised on contractual agreements voluntarily devised by the regulated companies; *it contemplates abrogation of these agreements only in circumstances of unequivocal public necessity.* See *United Gas Co.* v. *Mobile Gas Corp.*, 350 U.S. 332.

The Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, 390 U.S. 747, 822 (1968) (emphasis supplied). See, also, *FPC* v. *Sierra Pacific Power Co.*, 350 U.S. 348 (1956), *Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co.* v. *Hall*, 453 U.S. 571 (1981) ("The Commission itself lacks affirmative authority absent extraordinary circumstances 'to abrogate existing contractual arrangements'.").

Texas Eastern's contracts with its customers, like those of other pipeline companies, are valuable property rights. They

define the rights and obligations of the parties and in effect establish the type of service to be provided. Essential provisions of such contracts involving purchase commitments on which Texas Eastern has relied for many years are vitiated on the basis of generalized, unsworn comments in the development of what the Commission refers to as "legislative facts." App. at 273. In view of the decisions of this Court with respect to the integrity of private contractual arrangements under the Act and the findings necessary for their modification, important questions are presented involving the procedures which the Commission must follow prior to abrogating a contact which it has previously approved and on which substantial financial commitments have been made.

Section 5 of the Act permits the Commission to modify contracts "after hearing." Section 19 requires that the Commission's action be based on "substantial evidence." While it has identified the limited circumstances in which the Commission can act, this Court has never squarely addressed the question of the procedures which the Commission must observe prior to abrogating a contract which the Commission has previously approved and on which substantial financial reliance has been placed.[7]

Texas Eastern submits that the bare informal notice and comment procedures of Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act are not sufficient to provide due process of law and to fulfill the hearing and substantial evidence requirements of the Act where the issue of contract abrogation is involved.

---

[7] This Court upheld the Commission's action in abrogating contracts in *Permian*. The procedures followed there, however, are in stark contrast to the procedures underlying Order No. 380. *See* 390 U.S. at 755 n.4.

The Commission, in justifying its choice of informal rulemaking procedures, states:

> The public interest mandates generic action on this subject and legal precedent clearly establishes the Commission's authority to so act under Section 5. . . . The problem is so pervasive and so significant as to make action on a generic basis far more appropriate, not to mention expedient.

App. at 108.

As precedent, the Commission and the court below relied on this Court's decisions in *United States* v. *Florida East Coast Railway*, 410 U.S. 224 (1973), and *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp.* v. *NRDC*, 435 U.S. 519 (1978). While affirming the use of rulemaking procedures in *Florida East Coast*, however, this Court noted that a distinction exists between proceedings involving "policy-type rules or standards" and those involving "disputed facts." In *Vermont Yankee* this Court stated that more than simple notice and comment procedures were required "when an agency is making a 'quasi-judicial' determination by which a very small number of persons are 'exceptionally affected, in each case upon individual grounds, . . .'" 435 U.S. at 542 (citing *Florida East Coast* and *Bi-Metallic Investment Co.* v. *State Board of Equalization*, 239 U.S. 441, 445 (1915)).

Both the Commission and the court below thus erred in interpreting *Florida East Coast* and *Vermont Yankee* as authority for the abrogation of contracts involving wholesale transactions between pipelines and distributors through informal rulemaking proceedings.[8]

---

[8] Reliance was also mistakenly placed on Section 403 of the Department of Energy Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7173(c) (1982). App. at 25. Such provision deals strictly with the establishment of rates and cannot reasonably be read to authorize contract abrogation through informal rulemaking.

In this respect, the court below read *Vermont Yankee* as rejecting "with great force and clarity" a principle which the court said it had long held that "procedural requirements deemed inherent in the very concept of fair hearing could be fashioned by the court even though no such requirements have been specified by Congress." App. at 54. Consistent with its interpretation of *Vermont Yankee*, it overruled its decision to the above effect in *Mobil Oil Corp.* v. *FPC*, 483 F.2d 1238 (D.C. Cir. 1973), together with cases applying the *Mobil* rule. App. at 54.

It is submitted that the view of the court as expressed in *Mobil* was correct, was consistent with the decisions of this Court and essential to the fairness concepts of due process. The correct interpretation and application of this Court's decision in *Vermont Yankee* is of critical importance to the Commission's administration of the Natural Gas Act and, by implication, the Federal Power Act. *Cf. Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co.* v. *Hall*, 453 U.S. 571 (1981). The operation of contracts involving "individualized arrangements" and their effect on the public interest, including their effect on competition, clearly differs between contracts, parties and specific circumstances and is "case specific." *Cf. Columbia Gas Transmission Corp.* v. *Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.*, 24 FERC ¶ 61,050 at 61,158 (1983). *Transwestern Pipeline Co.*, 23 FERC ¶ 63,114 at 65,290 (1983).

It is submitted that both the Commission and the court of appeals have misread *Florida East Coast* and *Vermont Yankee* and, consequently, seriously misjudged the procedures required under the circumstances. This Court should therefore assert jurisdiction to address the critical question of first impression of whether informal rulemaking procedures are adequate to fulfill the Commission's obligations to provide due process of law and to meet the Act's hearing and substantial evidence requirements in the situation presented by this case.

4. In Failing To Deal with the Take-or-Pay Provisions in Producer Contracts, Order No. 380 Jeopardizes the Financial Integrity of the Pipelines.

The Commission's action, as the court below recognized, addresses only a part of the problem that the Commission perceived. *See* App. at 37-42. While the Commission addressed minimum bill provisions in contracts between pipelines and their customers, the Commission took no action with respect to the corresponding take-or-pay provisions in contracts between pipelines and their producers. Producer take-or-pay provisions are the practical and legal equivalent of minimum bills. Further, as the court below acknowledged:

> [M]inimum bills enable pipelines to cover their own "take-or-pay" obligation to gas producers. Take-or-pay contracts govern wellhead sales between producers and pipelines. Like minimum bills, under take-or-pay contracts a pipeline must take or, if not take, pay for a minimum amount of gas.

App. at 20.[9]

While implicitly recognizing that producer take-or-pay and pipeline minimum bills were parts of the same issues, the court of appeals nevertheless affirmed on the ground that the Commission had not abused its discretion and "should not be paralyzed by having to decide all relevant issues at the same time." App. at 38; *see also* App. at 39 for the court's summary of the Commission's rationale. Order No. 380 thus places pipelines in a contractual vise. They remain subject to claims under the take-or-pay and minimum take provisions of their producer contracts but have no enforceable rights to collect commensurate sums or sell minimum volumes under the distributor contracts on which

---

[9] It is difficult to reconcile this clearly correct statement with the court's subsequent acceptance of the Commission's rationale that there was "no clear nexus" between the take-or-pay provisions in producer contracts and the minimum bill provisions in distributor contracts, and further that minimum bills were not designed "to provide protection against take-or-pay liability." App. at 38, 39.

they have relied. The exposure to the pipelines as a result of the Commission's action is substantial. Whether the Commission acted arbitrarily or rationally in dissolving only one link in the chain of contractual commitments is a matter affecting virtually all pipelines and the industry in general and is further reason for review by this Court.

CONCLUSION

This Court should issue a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the court below.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. MCCARTNEY
Counsel of Record
JUDY M. JOHNSON
Vinson & Elkins
3300 First City Tower
1001 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas 77002-6760
(713) 651-2324

BOLIVAR C. ANDREWS
CARL W. ULRICH
J. STEPHEN MARTIN
Texas Eastern Transmission
Corporation
P. O. Box 2521
Houston, Texas 77001

Attorneys for Texas Eastern
Transmission Corporation

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
FEB 10 1986
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

Nos. 85-1219, *et al.*

85-1236 (6)
85-1237 (6)
85-1250 (7)
85-1[illegible] (8)

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE COMPANY, *et al.*

Petitioner,

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION,

Respondent.

On Petitions For A Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The District Of Columbia Circuit

---

BRIEF OF RESPONDENTS TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY AND MIDWESTERN GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONS FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

MICHAEL R. WALLER, *Senior Vice President & General Counsel*
TERENCE J. COLLINS, *Deputy General Counsel*
TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY
P.O. Box 2511
Houston, Texas 77001

*HAROLD L. TALISMAN
JAMES T. MCMANUS
MICHAEL E. SMALL
WRIGHT & TALISMAN P.C.
1050 17th Street, N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 331-1194

**Counsel of Record*

February 10, 1986

PRESS OF BYRON S. ADAMS, WASHINGTON, D.C. (202) 347-8203

List Of Affiliates Of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company And Midwestern Gas Transmission Company Who Are Not *Wholly Owned By Tenneco Inc. Pursuant To Rule 28.1*

Adela Investment Company S.A.
Akulu Marchon (PTY) Ltd.
Akulu Chemicals (PTY) Ltd.
Albright, Morarji and Pandit Limited
Albright & Wilson (Australia) Ltd.
Albright & Wilson Match Phosphorous Co. Ltd.
Arndale Fuels Ltd.
Bracey Petroleum Products Ltd.
Butler Oil Products Ltd.
Case Poclain GmbH & Co.
Collins Pipeline Company
Depositas Del Norte, S.A.
FC Marine Inc.
Gardinol Products (PTY), Ltd.
HT Gathering Company
Intertractor Viehmann GmbH & Co.
J.I. Case do Brasil & Cia.
Kern Island Water Company
Kern River Canal and Irrigating Company
Kern River Gas Transmission Company
Losenhausen Maschinenbau AG & Co.
Losenhausen Maschinenbau AG
Marchon-Paragon Holdings (PTY) Limited
Marchon-Paragon Sulphonation (Cape) (PTY) Ltd.
Marchon-Paragon Sulphonation (PTY) Ltd.
Mistal Inc.
Monroe Auto Pecas S.A.
National Brands (PTY), Ltd.

Omni-Pac GmbH
P.P.M. Guindastes Hidraulicos S.A.
Pholyphosphates Inc.
Poclain S.A.
S.A. Paper Chemicals (Proprietary), Limited
Sara Gretes Cafetria AB
Skogstre A/S
Stoco Mutual Water and Sewer Company
T & M Terminal Company
Tees Storage Company Limited
Tenneco Insurance Ventures Inc.
Tenneco Oil Company of Nigeria Unlimited
Tenneco Oil of Nigeria Unlimited
Tenngasco Gas Gathering Company
Tess Storage Company Limited
TENN-USS Chemicals Finance Corporation
Tractortechnic Canada, Ltd.
Universal Chemical Contractors (PTY)
Vibromax France SARL
Vibromax France SCI
W.R. John & Company (Rumney) Ltd.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	3
I. FERC Has Destroyed The Basic Contractual Underpinnings Of The Natural Gas Industry Without Satisfying The Requirements For Such Contractual Abrogation Set Forth In This Court's Decisions	4
II. The Court Below Erred In Affirming A Rule Which Restructured The Natural Gas Industry But Failed To Resolve The Linked Impact Of Its Actions On Take-Or-Pay	7
CONCLUSION	9

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES:	Page
Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co. v. Hall, 453 U.S. 571 (1981)	4
FCC v. RCA Communications, 346 U.S. 86 (1953)	6
In Re Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, 390 U.S. 747 (1968)	4
Tampa Electric Co. v. Nashville Coal Co., 365 U.S. 320 (1961)	4
United Gas Pipe Line Co. v. Mobile Gas Service Corp., 350 U.S. 332 (1956)	4
U.S. v. El Paso Natural Gas Co., 376 U.S. 651 (1964)	4
STATUTES:	
Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717 et. seq.	4
Section 4, 15 U.S.C. § 717c	6
Section 5, 15 U.S.C. § 717d	6

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

Nos. 85-1219, *et al.*

TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE COMPANY, *et al.*
Petitioner,

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION,
Respondent.

On Petitions For A Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The District Of Columbia Circuit

---

BRIEF OF RESPONDENTS TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY AND MIDWESTERN GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONS FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee) and Midwestern Gas Transmission Company (Mjdwestern)[1]

---

[1]Tennessee and Midwestern were parties to the proceeding below. They are natural gas pipeline companies engaged primarily in the business of purchasing, transporting and selling

support the petitions for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit filed by Transwestern Pipeline Company (No. 85-1219), ANR Pipeline Company (No. 85-1236), Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation (No. 85-1237), Trunkline Gas Company and Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company (No. 85-1250), and Arkla Energy Resources (No. 85-1282). These petitions challenged a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (App. A-1)[2] upholding a series of rulemaking orders of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) that declared unlawful longstanding and previously authorized minimum contractual purchase

---

natural gas in interstate commerce under authority granted by and subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission under the Natural Gas Act. Tennessee's main transmission system extends northeastward from its supply sources in Texas, Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico into sixteen states terminating in New England. Its sales are made to gas distribution companies and other pipelines which resell the gas being ultimately consumed in twenty-two states, primarily in the Middle Atlantic, Midwest and New England regions. At the end of 1983, Tennessee had over three billion dollars of utility plant in service, including almost fourteen thousand total miles of pipeline. Midwestern has two separate pipeline systems. Midwestern's Southern System extends from Portland, Tennessee, where it purchases its gas supply from its affiliate, Tennessee, to Joliet, Illinois. It sells primarily to gas distributors who resell the gas in the greater Chicago-Gary area. Its Northern System buys natural gas from a Canadian supplier, and its principal customer is ANR Pipeline Company, which primarily serves the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. At the end of 1983, Midwestern had about one-hundred sixty million dollars of utility plant in service, including over nine hundred miles of pipeline.

[2]The appendix references are to the appendix filed with this Court by Transwestern.

commitments by pipeline customers that enabled the recovery of variable costs through minimum commodity bills.[3] In the interests of brevity, Tennessee and Midwestern hereby adopt the statements of the case, statutes involved, jurisdiction and opinions below submitted in the petition of Trunkline Gas Company and Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company.[4]

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

This case involves fundamental and important questions concerning the Commission's authority to release partial requirements customers of pipelines from previously authorized and longstanding minimum purchase commitments while at the same time holding pipelines to their contractual agreement to provide certain maximum volumes to those customers upon demand. The case is not only vitally important to pipelines because they have made multi-million dollar investments in facilities and have entered into minimum gas purchase obligations with producers and suppliers in reliance on the contract provisions that have been set aside, but also to the pipelines' entire requirements customers who will have to bear a much greater portion of cost of service of the pipeline.

I.

---

[3]These orders were issued in Commission Docket No. RM83-71 and are identified as Order No. 380 (App. A-71), 380-A (App. A-129), 380-B (App. A-226), 380-C (App. A-231), and 380-D (App. A-271).

[4]The issues addressed here relate to questions presented for review by Transwestern Pipeline Company and Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

FERC HAS DESTROYED THE BASIC CONTRACTUAL UNDERPINNINGS OF THE NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY WITHOUT SATISFYING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SUCH CONTRACTUAL ABROGATION SET FORTH IN THIS COURT'S DECISIONS

Over the last thirty years in cases under the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. § 717, *et seq.*), this Court has repeatedly recognized the importance of private contracts between interstate pipelines and their customers and has held that such contracts may be abrogated "only in circumstances of unequivocal public necessity." *In Re Permian Basin Area Rate Cases*, 390 U.S. 747, 822 (1968), *citing United Gas Pipe Line Co.* v. *Mobile Gas Service Corp.*, 350 U.S. 332 (1956); *accord Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co.* v. *Hall*, 453 U.S. 571, 582 (1981). The basis for this heavy burden was that "preserving the integrity of contracts . . . permits the stability of supply arrangements which all agree is essential to the health of the natural gas industry." *United Gas Pipe Line Co.* v. *Mobile Gas Service Corp.*, 350 U.S. at 344; *see also U.S.* v. *El Paso Natural Gas Co.*, 376 U.S. 651, 660 (1964) ("pipelines are very expensive; and to be justified they need long-term contracts for sale of gas that will travel them"); *Tampa Electric Co.* v. *Nashville Coal Co.*, 365 U.S. 320, 334 (1962) ("in the case of public utilities the assurance of a steady and ample supply of fuel is necessary in the public interest. . . . The compelling validity of such considerations has been recognized fully in the natural gas public utility field.").

The court below did not determine whether the Commission's action abrogating these private con-

tracts met this Court's standard of "unequivocal public necessity." Thus, it requires review by this Court to determine whether contract provisions such as these can be abrogated under the Commission's rule without meeting this standard.

Review is further warranted because the Commission abrogated these contracts, notwithstanding the reliance placed on such contracts by interstate pipelines, such as Tennessee and Midwestern. It cannot be disputed that minimum commodity bills were essential parts of gas supply contracts entered into between interstate pipelines and their customers. In the case of Tennessee and Midwestern, the bargain struck with their partial requirements customers was that Tennessee and Midwestern would provide those customers with a specified firm volume of gas upon demand and the customers' payments would be subject to a minimum commodity bill based on $66^{2}/_{3}\%$ of the monthly volume they were entitled to demand. In this way, the partial requirements customer, which is a reseller of gas and closer to the ultimate market than Tennessee and Midwestern, shared in the risk of market fluctuations.

Based on these agreements, Tennessee and Midwestern undertook the multi-million dollar investments necessary to meet those customers' requirements. Tennessee entered into supply contracts with producers which also contained minimum take-or-pay obligations, and Midwestern undertook minimum bill obligations to its suppliers. These bargained-for minimum commodity bill provisions, which have been in Tennessee's and Midwestern's contracts and tariffs from the inception of service to such customers, were found to be required by the public con-

venience and necessity when the service to the customer was first certificated and have time and time again in numerous rate proceedings been a part of the tariff provisions that were approved as just and reasonable under the standards of Sections 4 and 5 of the Natural Gas Act. The Commission's elimination of the minimum commodity bills penalizes pipelines, such as Tennessee and Midwestern, for that reliance and effects an after-the-fact change in the governing rules.

Furthermore, in support of this abrogation of these longstanding contracts, the Commission's basic thesis accepted by the court below involved generalized statements of the benefits of competition.[5] The Commission made no attempt to show "unequivocal public necessity" as required by this Court (App. A-81, A-100), nor did the court below require such a finding (App. A-18).

The D.C. Circuit's acceptance of the Commission's general assertions of the benefits of competition is squarely contrary to *FCC* v. *RCA Communications*, 346 U.S. 86, 94 (1953) where this Court rejected a like order based on the mere recitation, without thorough study, that competition may have beneficial effects.

Therefore, the petitions should be granted because the court below ignored longstanding decisions of this Court which require a finding of "unequivocal public

---

[5]The Commission performed no studies to support its findings. The Commission relied for the most part on general comments submitted by partial requirements customers of interstate pipelines who supported the Commission's proposal (*see* e.g. App. A-88 n. 28).

necessity" before the private contracts at issue here can be abrogated.

II.

THE COURT BELOW ERRED IN AFFIRMING A RULE WHICH RESTRUCTURED THE NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY BUT FAILED TO RESOLVE THE LINKED IMPACT OF ITS ACTIONS ON TAKE-OR-PAY

As the court below recognized, the Commission cannot issue a rule such as this without also resolving inextricably linked issues (App. A-38). Where the court erred, though, was in not recognizing that take-or-pay provisions between producers and interstate pipelines are inextricably linked with minimum commodity bills that exist between interstate pipelines and their customers.

It is clear that, in reliance on their sales contracts which contained minimum commodity bills recovering variable costs, pipelines in turn contracted for gas supplies from producers. These supply contracts typically include take-or-pay provisions which are similar in nature to the minimum commodity bills that were the subject of the Commission's rule. While it could not be disputed below that the same policy considerations could support elimination of these counterpart take-or-pay and minimum bill provisions alike, the court, as did the agency below, refused to require concurrent resolution of these inextricably related matters (App. A. 39-40). In thus failing "to come to grips with the pipeline's take-or-pay obligations at the supply end of the pipeline system while eliminating the counterpart purchase obligations owing to

the pipeline at the opposite end of the pipeline system, the pipeline has been arbitrarily stripped of its right to contract with its purchasers in a way that corresponds with its purchase obligations to its suppliers.

If a more competitive marketplace is the *raison d'etre* below, then it must be recognized that in a truly competitive marketplace a customer could not expect its pipeline supplier to undertake massive gas supply commitments when, on the other hand, it could be relieved of its corresponding purchase obligations to the pipeline. Ironically, only regulation would have it so. But regulation must be a two way street, and the pipeline must likewise be relieved of its corresponding purchase obligations.

This lack of evenhanded treatment of these mutual, balanced seller-purchaser relationships which coexist at each end of the pipeline results in additional costs being borne by the pipeline and by its full requirements customers that have no alternative sources of supply. Thus, the take-or-pay and minimum commodity bill issues are inextricably linked as demonstrated by the substantial take-or-pay cost consequences that result if variable costs are not recovered in minimum commodity bills.

Review by this Court is therefore warranted because of the failure by the court below to recognize the inextricable link between take-or-pay and the recovery of variable costs in minimum commodity bills and to therefore, require the Commission to resolve the take-or-pay issue concurrently with the minimum bill issue.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, this Court should issue a writ of certiorari to review the judgment and opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Respectfully submitted,

WRIGHT & TALISMAN,
P.C.

By_____
*HAROLD L. TALISMAN
JAMES T. MCMANUS
MICHAEL E. SMALL

1050 17th Street, N.W.,
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 331-1194

Counsel of Record

MICHAEL R. WALLER, *Senior Vice President & General Counsel*
TERENCE J. COLLINS, *Deputy General Counsel*
TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY
P.O. Box 2511
Houston, Texas 77001

February 10, 1986

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAR 24 1986
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

Nos. 85-1219, 85-1236, 85-1237, 85-1250 and 85-1252

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States
OCTOBER TERM, 1985

TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE COMPANY, *et al.*,
Petitioners,

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, *et al.*,
Respondents.

On Petitions for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

---

BRIEF FOR RESPONDENT NORTHERN ILLINOIS GAS COMPANY IN OPPOSITION TO PETITIONS FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

DAVID I. BLOOM *
MAYER, BROWN & PLATT
2000 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 463-2000

ROBERT A. HELMAN
STEPHEN M. SHAPIRO
WENDELL H. ADAIR, JR.
MAYER, BROWN & PLATT
231 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attorneys for
Northern Illinois Gas Company

March 24, 1986

* Counsel of Record

WILSON - EPES PRINTING CO., INC. - 789-0096 - WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the "Commission") has authority under the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 717-717w (1982), to regulate and modify the rates charged by natural gas pipelines under minimum commodity bill provisions included in tariffs on file with the Commission.
2. Whether the court of appeals acted correctly in upholding the decision of the Commission to order the elimination of all variable costs from the rates charged under minimum commodity bills.
3. Whether the Commission may modify the rate provisions of tariffs on file with it on the basis of a record compiled in an informal rulemaking proceeding.

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO RULE 28.1

Northern Illinois Gas Company is a subsidiary of NICOR Inc., a publicly-held company. NICOR Inc. is not affiliated with any companies other than its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION	2
STATEMENT	2
REASONS FOR DENYING THE PETITIONS	9
CONCLUSION	21

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

JUDICIAL DECISIONS: Page

Atlantic Refining Co. v. Public Service Commission of New York, 360 U.S. 378 (1959) 12
Atlantic Seaboard Corp. v. F.P.C., 404 F.2d 1268 (D.C. Cir. 1968) 15
Columbia Gas Transmission Corp. v. F.E.R.C., 628 F.2d 578 (D.C. Cir. 1979) 3
F.P.C. v. Hope Natural Gas Co., 320 U.S. 591 (1944) 16
F.P.C. v. Louisiana Power and Light Co., 406 U.S. 621 (1972) 14
F.P.C. v. Natural Gas Pipeline Co., 315 U.S. 575 (1942) 15
F.P.C. v. Sierra Pacific Power Co., 350 U.S. 348 (1956) 12
Lynchburg Gas Co. v. F.P.C., 336 F.2d 942 (D.C. Cir. 1964) 15
Mississippi River Transmission Corp. v. F.E.R.C., 759 F.2d 945 (D.C. Cir. 1985) 15
Mobil Oil Corp. v. F.P.C., 417 U.S. 283 (1974) 11
Northern Natural Gas Co. v. F.P.C., 399 F.2d 953 (D.C. Cir. 1968) 15
Otter Tail Power Co. v. United States, 410 U.S. 366 (1973) 15
Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, 390 U.S. 747 (1968) ..... *passim*
Phillips Petroleum Co. v. F.P.C., 475 F.2d 842 (10th Cir. 1973), *cert. denied*, 414 U.S. 1146 (1974) 18
SEC v. Chenery Corp., 332 U.S. 194 (1947) 18
Tenneco Oil Co. v. F.E.R.C., 571 F.2d 834 (5th Cir.), *cert. dismissed*, 439 U.S. 801 (1979) 18
United Gas Pipe Line Co. v. Mobile Gas Service Corp., 350 U.S. 332 (1956) 12, 14
United States v. El Paso Natural Gas Company, 376 U.S. 651 (1964) 14
United States v. Florida East Coast Ry. Co., 410 U.S. 224 (1973) 18, 20

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES—Continued

Page

United States v. Seatrain Lines, Inc., 329 U.S. 424 (1947) 12

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 435 U.S. 519 (1978) ..... *passim*

ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS:

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co., 32 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,311 (1985) 19

Transwestern Pipeline Co., 32 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,009 (1985) 19

STATUTES:

Department of Energy Organization Act

Section 403(c), 42 U.S.C. § 7173(c) (1984) 17, 20

Natural Gas Act

15 U.S.C. § 717 *et seq.* (1982) ..... *passim*

Section 4, 15 U.S.C. § 717c (1982) 2, 5, 7

Section 5, 15 U.S.C. § 717d (1982) ..... *passim*

Section 7, 15 U.S.C. § 717f (1982) 2, 12, 17

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

Nos. 85-1219, 85-1236, 85-1237, 85-1250 and 85-1252

TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE COMPANY, *et al.*,
Petitioners,

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, *et al.*,
Respondents.

On Petitions for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

---

BRIEF FOR RESPONDENT NORTHERN ILLINOIS GAS COMPANY IN OPPOSITION TO PETITIONS FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals is reported at 770 F.2d 1144 and appears at Pet. App. A-1.[1] The court of appeals' orders denying rehearing and re-

---

[1] References to "Pet. App. ——" appearing herein are to the Appendix to the Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit filed January 21, 1986 in Transwestern Pipeline Co. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, No. 85-1219.

hearing *en banc*, are not officially reported and appear at Pet. App. A-57 and A-69, respectively. The orders of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the "Commission") were issued in Docket No. RM83-71-000 and are identified as Order Nos. 380 (Pet. App. A-71), 380-A (Pet. App. A-129), 380-B (Pet. App. A-226), 380-C (Pet. App. A-231) and 380-D (Pet. App. A-271).

JURISDICTION

The decision of the court of appeals and its judgment in this case were entered August 20, 1985. A timely petition for rehearing and a suggestion for rehearing *en banc* were denied on October 25, 1985. This Court has jurisdiction to review the decision below pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 717r(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

STATEMENT

1. Under the Natural Gas Act ("NGA"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 717-717w(1982), sales of natural gas for resale by interstate pipelines are subject to the comprehensive jurisdiction of the Commission. No such sales can take place unless the Commission has issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity under Section 7 of the NGA. 15 U.S.C. § 717f(1982). Once the service is commenced, Section 4(a) of the NGA provides that the rates and charges are "subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, and all rules and regulations affecting or pertaining to such rates or charges, shall be just and reasonable, and any such rate or charge that is not just and reasonable is declared to be unlawful." 15 U.S.C. § 717c(a) (1982). Under Section 5(a) of the NGA, if the Commission finds that "any rate, charge, or classifi-

cation. . . . or that any rule, regulation, practice, or contract affecting such rate, charge, or classification is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential," the Commission may fix by order the "just and reasonable rate, charge, classification, rule, regulation, practice or contract to be thereafter observed, and in force. . . ." 15 U.S.C. § 717d(a) (1982).

Generally, an interstate pipeline will have entered into a contract with each resale customer requiring the pipeline to provide, upon request on any given day, a maximum quantity of natural gas (the "daily contract quantity"). The rates for services to be charged under the contract will be contained in tariffs on file with and subject to the review of the Commission. To compensate the pipeline for the costs associated with providing gas sales service on demand, the tariff will require each customer to pay a monthly demand charge, based on the contract quantity, which recovers a portion of the fixed costs incurred by the pipeline in providing the service.[2] A customer must pay the demand charge, whether or not it actually requests or receives service during any billing period and irrespective of the level of service actually received. A customer also is required to pay a commodity charge based on the actual volume of gas purchased from the pipeline. The commodity charge is designed to recover the remaining portion of the pipeline's fixed costs and all variable costs, including purchased gas costs.

---

[2] The exact portion depends upon the rate design used by the pipeline. The portions range from 25% to 70% of a pipeline's total fixed costs. Pet. App. A-76 n.14. *See generally* Columbia Gas Transmission Corp. v. F.E.R.C., 628 F.2d 578 (D.C. Cir. 1979).

In addition, some pipeline tariffs impose an additional charge, known as a minimum commodity bill. Minimum commodity bills require a customer to pay a charge for any shortfall in purchases below a specified level, ranging from 50% to 90% of the monthly or annual contract quantity, even though the customer does not actually purchase that quantity of gas.[3] Prior to the issuance of Order No. 380, most minimum bill charges were set at the level of the pipeline's commodity charge, including purchased gas costs. Thus, a pipeline customer purchasing only at the pipeline minimum bill level could never replace a unit of those purchases with alternate, less expensive supplies because the true cost of that unit, which would include the pipeline minimum bill charge, could never be less than the pipeline commodity price. Minimum commodity bills therefore established an effective floor on purchases by a customer from its supplying pipeline and placed a substantial restraint on the forces of competition.

2. In August 1983, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in which it proposed to remove all variable costs, including the cost of purchased gas, from the rates charged under minimum commodity bills. It noted that variable costs are not incurred when a pipeline does not make sales and therefore tentatively concluded that current minimum bills might allow pipelines to recover a "windfall." It also concluded that minimum commodity

---

[3] The monthly quantity generally equals the daily contract quantity times the number of days in the applicable month. If a customer's entitlement to firm sales volumes is less than the daily contract quantity times the days in the applicable period, the percentage requirement of the minimum commodity bill usually is applied to that lower volume.

bills served as barriers to competition by preventing pipeline customers from purchasing less expensive sources of supply. After receiving an initial round of comments, the Commission allowed interested parties to file reply comments.

Thereafter, the Commission promulgated Order No. 380, based on its findings that minimum commodity bills recovered costs that were not actually incurred, Pet. App. A-82 to A-85, and, further, were "anticompetitive." Pet. App. A-85 to A-92. To implement these conclusions, the Commission promulgated a new section to its regulations, 18 C.F.R. § 154.111, effective August 30, 1984, which required all costs of purchased gas to be excluded from the rate charged when customers did not purchase gas at full minimum bill levels. Pet. App. A-123 to A-124.[4] All other variable costs were required to be eliminated from the minimum commodity bill when each pipeline made its next general rate filing under Section 4 of the NGA. *Ibid.* The Commission declined to adopt the suggestion of some parties that minimum commodity bills be eliminated in their entirety or be applied to a lesser percentage of contract quantity. Pet. App. A-114 to A-115. It therefore left intact the volumetric level of minimum commodity bills and the fixed cost portion of the rates charged thereunder.

---

[4] The Commission also applied this provision to "minimum take provisions," which require customers physically to receive a specified amount of gas. The court of appeals upheld the Commission's decision to apply 18 C.F.R. § 154.111 to both minimum bill and minimum take provisions, holding that "there is no difference between the two types of clauses with respect to the Commission's rationale for the rule. . ." Pet. App. A-35 n.18.

The Commission's decision to leave intact the fixed cost portion of the rate charged under minimum commodity bills has several effects. First, it provides affected pipelines with continued assurances of recovery of the fixed costs contained in their commodity charges. Pet. App. A-22, A-138, A-143. Thus, pipelines will continue to have a full and fair opportunity to recover all costs actually incurred in meeting their contractual obligations to their customers.

Second, by retaining the pre-existing floor on the contribution to fixed cost recovery by each customer (*i.e.*, the demand charge plus commodity fixed costs for volumes up to the minimum bill level), the Commission's rule protects pipeline customers against the full impact of cost-shifting if purchase levels shift in response to Order No. 380.

Third, the scope of the Commission's action limits its competitive impact. Rather than exposing pipelines to the full brunt of gas-on-gas competition the orders leave pipelines with a partial shield against competition. Under the rule, a pipeline's sales to a customer will drop below the minimum commodity bill level in response to competition only if the rates of competitors are lower than the pipeline's rates by an amount greater than the fixed costs contained in the pipeline's commodity charge. Even if that condition is met and a pipeline actually loses sales, the pipeline will remain shielded from the full financial impact of that competition because it will continue to recover those fixed costs.

Fourth, to the extent that sales are lost and take-or-pay liability results,[5] the Commission left undis-

[5] Under certain gas purchase contracts, a purchaser must take a specified amount of gas, or pay for that amount even if not taken. Pet. App. A-20 to A-21.

turbed those provisions of its regulations which allow a pipeline to recover the carrying-costs associated with take-or-pay liability. Pet. App. A-105 n.47. It also invited pipelines to file proposals to target those costs on specific customers if such proposals could be justified. Pet. App. A-106.

3. After petitions for rehearing were denied by the Commission, several parties petitioned the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit for review of the Commission's orders, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 717r(b) (1982). The court of appeals affirmed the Commission, holding that the Commission had the statutory authority to issue the rule, because "Sections 4 and 5 of the Natural Gas Act empower the Commission to regulate rates, charges, and practices of natural gas companies under its jurisdiction." Pet. App. A-24 to A-25. The court of appeals also concluded that "[t]he Commission has provided abundant evidence that the recovery of variable costs through minimum bill and minimum take clauses prevents customers from shopping for low-cost gas, thereby insulating pipelines from market forces that would otherwise drive gas prices down." Pet. App. A-36. The court of appeals, after review of the record, then determined that "the Commission adequately addressed the concerns of captive customers," Pet. App. A-42, that "each of the order's essential elements is supported by substantial evidence," *ibid.*, and therefore that it was not its "province 'to supplant the Commission's balance of these interests with one more nearly to [our] liking.' *Permian Basin*, 390 U.S. at 792." *Ibid.* The court of appeals also held that the Commission was authorized to promulgate the rule after informal notice

and comment rulemaking because "the decision whether to proceed by rulemaking or adjudication lies within the broad discretion of the agency," Pet. App. A-51, and "the 'substantial evidence' provision in the Natural Gas Act does not affect the *procedure* the Commission is required to follow." Pet. App. A-54 (emphasis in original).

4. Northern Illinois Gas Company ("NI-Gas"), a respondent in this case, is a local distribution company engaged in the sale and distribution of natural gas to over 1,500,000 customers in northern Illinois. Historically, NI-Gas has purchased close to 100% of its supply from interstate pipelines, three of which have minimum commodity bills in the tariffs applicable to NI-Gas. Because these minimum commodity bills had increased the cost of gas to the consumers served by NI-Gas, NI-Gas actively supported the proposed rule and defended the final rule before the court of appeals. At the time the Commission was receiving comments in the rulemaking that resulted in Order No. 380, NI-Gas estimated that its consumers would save tens of millions of dollars per year as a direct result of the additional flexibility to substitute lower priced sources of gas for higher priced gas which NI-Gas previously had been forced to purchase. Because the rule increases NI-Gas' options for buying gas and the competition among pipelines and other sources of gas, NI-Gas anticipates that the combined impact of its increased flexibility and increased industry-wide competition will result in rates charged to its consumers that are tens of millions of dollars below the level which would prevail absent Order No. 380.

REASONS FOR DENYING THE PETITIONS

The unanimous decision of the court of appeals is correct and does not conflict with any decision of this Court or any other court of appeals. The court of appeals properly applied well-established standards for review of Commission action. After careful consideration of the record below, the court of appeals determined that the Commission's findings were supported by substantial evidence and that the Commission's actions were within its substantive authority and in accord with appropriate procedural safeguards. Petitioners' challenges to the decisions of the court of appeals and the Commission boil down to dissatisfaction with the application of settled legal principles to the facts of this particular record, and do not merit review by this Court.

I.

The decision below evidences no confusion as to the appropriate standards of review. It applies longstanding principles of judicial review of agency action in a carefully reasoned opinion. Having properly articulated these standards, the decision then applies them to a voluminous record, and determines that the actions of the Commission satisfy those standards. Thus, while the rule promulgated by the Commission might have broad impact, the review afforded by the court of appeals was sufficient to dispose of all of petitioners' contentions.

This Court has defined the responsibilities of a court reviewing agency actions taken under the NGA in the following terms:

> First, it must determine whether the Commissioner's order, viewed in light of the relevant

> facts and of the Commission's broad regulatory duties, abused or exceeded its authority. Second, the court must examine the manner in which the Commission has employed the methods of regulation which it has itself selected, and must decide whether each of the order's essential elements is supported by substantial evidence. Third, the court must determine whether the order may reasonably be expected to maintain financial integrity, attract necessary capital, and fairly compensate investors for the risks they have assumed, and yet provide appropriate protection to the relevant public interests. . . . The court's responsibility is not to supplant the Commission's balance of these interests with one more nearly of its liking, but instead to assure itself that the Commission has given reasoned consideration to each of the pertinent factors.

Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, 390 U.S. 747, 791-792 (1968). As described more fully in Parts II and III of this brief, the court of appeals properly applied each of these standards in reviewing the actions of the Commission. First, the court of appeals considered whether the actions of the Commission were within its substantive authority under the NGA and properly concluded that they were. Second, the court of appeals reviewed the record and determined that each of the essential elements of Order No. 380 was fully supported by substantial evidence. Third, the court of appeals determined that Order No. 380 adequately protected investors by maintaining the fixed cost portion of minimum commodity bills and providing a fair opportunity for pipelines to recover all prudently incurred costs.

Thus, the present case involves a routine review of administrative action under well-established legal

principles. As this Court has made clear, the responsibility for assessing a record to determine whether agency findings are supported by substantial evidence "is not ours," but that of the "courts of appeals." "This Court will intervene only in what ought to be the rare instance where the standard appears to have been misapprehended or grossly misapplied." *Mobil Oil Corp. v. F.P.C.*, 417 U.S. 283, 309-310 (1974).

II.

The court of appeals concluded that the Commission had explicit statutory authority to take the actions herein challenged. Pet. App. A-25. Section 5(a) of the NGA, 15 U.S.C. § 717d(a)(1982), states that if the Commission "find[s] that any rate, charge. . . . or any rule, regulation, practice, or contract affecting such rate, charge, or classification is unjust, unreasonable," the Commission shall fix by order "the just and reasonable rate, charge, classification, rule, regulation, practice or contract to be thereafter observed. . ." Minimum commodity bills establish the "just and reasonable rate" to be paid by a pipeline customer when it fails to achieve a contractually agreed-upon level of purchases. Pet. App. A-25 n.9. The Commission's rule did not alter those levels or a customer's obligation to compensate a pipeline for the prudently incurred costs of providing service. The orders merely concluded that a rate for shortfalls of purchases below a pipeline's minimum bill level *which recovers costs not actually incurred* is "unjust [and] unreasonable" within the meaning of Section 5 of the NGA, 15 U.S.C. § 717d(1982), and therefore prohibited that practice on a prospective basis. Such regulation of rates and charges is precisely the au-

thority granted the Commission by Section 5 of the NGA.[6]

Petitioners' efforts to portray the Commission actions as a prohibited alteration of certificates were properly rejected by the court of appeals, Pet. App. A-25 n.9,[7] and petitioners' reliance on cases such as *United States v. Seatrain Lines, Inc.*, 329 U.S. 424 (1947), is misplaced. A certificate of public convenience and necessity issued under Section 7 of the NGA confers upon the recipient the right and obligation to provide a specific service. Absent a certificate, a party is prohibited from providing the specified service. However, the determination of the just and reasonable rate level for a particular service, which must recognize the financial interests of the pipeline, is a far different matter from revoking a pipeline's right to provide that service. The orders of the Commission, which operate on a prospective basis only, leave intact the service rights and obligations of pipelines, including each customer's obligation to com-

---

[6] Petitioners' reliance on United Gas Pipe Line Co. v. Mobile Gas Service Corp., 350 U.S. 332 (1956), and F.P.C. v. Sierra Pacific Power Co., 350 U.S. 348 (1956), is entirely misplaced. *E.g.*, No. 85-1219 Pet. at 8-11. Those cases deal only with the burden of proof and do not question the Commission's substantive ratemaking authority under Section 5 of the NGA when adequate findings are made by the Commission.

[7] The court of appeals also properly concluded that a certificate confers no guarantee that the initial terms of an approved service will not be changed, citing Atlantic Refining Co. v. Public Service Commission of New York, 360 U.S. 378, 389 (1959). Upon appropriate showings, "the Commission has plenary authority to limit or to proscribe contractual arrangements that contravene the relevant public interests." Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, *supra*, 390 U.S. at 783-84.

pensate the pipelines, and the orders deal solely with the rates charged for one element of service. Thus, *Seatrain*, even if read as broadly as petitioners contend, is not relevant to the present case.

III.

Petitioners, in various guises, also argue that the Commission's rule "abrogates" contracts, destroys the "mutuality" of contracts, or denies pipelines the constitutionally-mandated fair opportunity to recover their costs. *E.g.*, No. 85-1250 Pet. at 9-10; No. 85-1236 Pet. at 9; No. 85-1237 Pet. at 10. As the court of appeals properly concluded, these arguments are devoid of merit. Pet. App. A-25 n. 9.

Under Order No. 380, pipeline customers remain obligated to pay a demand charge to compensate their supplying pipelines for standing ready to provide service up to the daily contract quantity specified in the contracts. Customers remain obligated to pay commodity charges for actual purchases and fixed costs for any minimum bill deficiency volumes. Simply put, pipeline customers remain obligated to compensate pipelines for costs prudently incurred to provide the contracted-for service, preserving mutuality between the providers and recipients of gas sales services. All the Commission did, by invoking its authority under Section 5 of the NGA, was to hold that it is "unjust [and] unreasonable" for a pipeline *to charge customers for costs which it has not incurred.*

This decision by the Commission is clearly within the power granted by the NGA and its finding that the previous rate structure for minimum commodity bill charges is unjust and unreasonable fully satisfies the requirements established by the Court in the *Mobile-Sierra* doctrine. The *Mobile-Sierra* line of

cases recognizes the primary role played by contracts under the NGA. It does not, however, prohibit the Commission from exercising its powers under Section 5 of the NGA to prescribe just and reasonable rates. The ability of the Commission to modify contractually specified rates is beyond peradventure. "The basic power of the Commission is that given it by § 5(a) to set aside and modify any rate or contract which it determines after hearing, to be 'unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential'." *United Gas Pipe Line Co. v. Mobile Gas Service Corp.*, *supra*, 350 U.S. at 341. *See also F.P.C. v. Louisiana Power and Light Co.*, 406 U.S. 621, 646-47 (1972).

The finding of the Commission that minimum bill charges which recover unincurred costs are unjust and unreasonable cannot be characterized as arbitrary or capricious. The two essential elements of the Commission's findings, that minimum bills authorize the recovery of unincurred costs and inhibit competition, are uncontroverted. Petitioners do not dispute the conclusion of the Commission that purchased gas costs are not incurred. At most, they argue that other costs, primarily take-or-pay costs which may be claimed by producers under gas purchase contracts, may be incurred if the orders remain in effect. They further argue that while minimum commodity bills admittedly restrain competition, such bills provide pipelines with both the constitutionally-protected fair opportunity to recover their prudently-incurred costs and the additional right to retain a fixed market share, irrespective of any other factors, citing *United States v. El Paso Natural Gas Company*, 376 U.S. 651, 659-660 (1964).

However, this claim misstates the law and the impact of the Commission rule. While minimum commodity bills have been justified for several reasons,[8] an absolute grant of immunity from competition is not one of those reasons. The Commission may promote competition to better serve the public interest.[9] The sole issue is whether its actions properly recognize the financial interests of pipelines and fairly compensate investors. *Permian Basin Area Rate Cases*, *supra*, 390 U.S. at 790-91; *F.P.C. v. Natural Gas Pipeline Co.*, 315 U.S. 575 (1942); *Lynchburg Gas Co. v. F.P.C.*, *supra*, 336 F.2d at 949-50 (Washington, J., concurring).

The Commission's rule, as found by the court of appeals, strikes a reasonable balance between effective competition and the expectations of investors in a manner consistent with the requirements established by this Court. The final Commission rule provides each affected pipeline with a full and fair opportunity to recover its cost of service, including the costs associated with any increased take-or-pay liability. Demand charges, which recover a significant portion of pipeline fixed costs, are unaffected by the rule. The fixed costs recovered through the pipeline's commodity charge are also unaffected because the

---

[8] *See generally* Mississippi River Transmission Corp. v. F.E.R.C., 759 F.2d 945 (D.C. Cir. 1985); Atlantic Seaboard Corp. v. F.P.C., 404 F.2d 1268 (D.C. Cir. 1968); Lynchburg Gas Co. v. F.P.C., 336 F.2d 942 (D.C. Cir. 1964). Both the Commission and the court of appeals concluded that Order No. 380 satisfied the standards set forth in those cases.

[9] *See generally* Otter Tail Power Co. v. United States, 410 U.S. 366 (1973); Atlantic Seaboard Corp. v. F.P.C., *supra*, 404 F.2d at 1272; Northern Natural Gas Co. v. F.P.C., 399 F.2d 953, 964-65 (D.C. Cir. 1968).

minimum commodity bills continue in effect, at pre-existing levels, for such fixed costs. Only variable costs, which by definition are *not* incurred when purchases are not made, are excluded from recovery through the minimum bill charge.

Petitioners argue, however, that these unincurred variable costs are a proxy for take-or-pay costs which are an inevitable result of Order No. 380. This argument overlooks the fact that if a pipeline loses sales due to the rule and therefore incurs take-or-pay liability to producers, those costs may be reflected in its rates. Such payments, if prudently incurred, are placed in the pipeline's rate base and the pipeline may recover in its rates the carrying costs associated with that rate base account. Pet.App. A-105 n. 47. Thus, the pipeline receives a full and fair opportunity to recover its costs. The consumers' interests are therefore balanced with the pipeline's financial health. *Cf., Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, supra,* 390 U.S. at 792; *F.P.C. v. Hope Natural Gas Co.,* 320 U.S. 591, 603 (1944). Arguments that the Commission's rule creates a new market structure or results in confiscatory rate structures are completely without merit.

Certain petitioners also argue that the rule is arbitrary because it will foster cost-shifting among customers. *E.g.,* No. 85-1236 Pet. at 11. But the continued availability of demand charges and fixed cost minimum commodity bills limits the potential for the shifting of fixed costs among customers. The sole potential for such cost-shifting arises if and when the pipeline reflects in its rates take-or-pay costs caused by the rule. To the extent any misallocation results, the Commission has invited pipelines to

propose allocations which properly assign such costs. Pet. App. A-106.

Thus, pipelines will continue to be fairly compensated for all costs prudently incurred in providing sales service up to the maximum contract quantities embodied in the service agreements. The financial obligations of pipeline customers remain tied to the same benchmarks. The Commission's rule merely seeks to promote competition by prohibiting pipelines from recovering costs which they themselves must acknowledge are not incurred.

IV.

The Commission adopted its rule after an informal notice and comment process, allowing for the filing of reply comments as well as the statutorily authorized petitions for rehearing. The court of appeals affirmed this use of informal rulemaking proceedings as consistent with the statutes, its precedents, and the decisions of this Court.

The statutes and precedents authorize the Commission to establish rates pursuant to rulemaking procedures.[10] Section 403(c), of the Department of Energy Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7173(c) (1982) ("DOE Act"), states: "Any function. . . . which relates to the establishment of rates and charges under the. . . . Natural Gas Act, may be conducted by rulemaking procedures." Moreover, this Court has clearly sanctioned agency discretion in selecting its procedures:

---

[10] Petitioners argue that, in promulgating the rule, the Commission was not exercising its ratemaking authority. No. 85-1219 Pet. at 22-25; No. 85-1252 Pet. at 10-12. We have responded to this argument on pp. 11-13, *supra*.

> Absent constitutional constraints or extremely compelling circumstances the "administrative agencies 'should be free to fashion their own rules of procedure and to pursue methods of inquiry capable of permitting them to discharge their multitudinous duties'." *FCC v. Schreiber*, 381 U.S., at 290, 85 S. Ct. at 1467, quoting from *FCC v. Pottsville Broadcasting Co.*, 309 U.S., at 143, 60 S. Ct., at 441. Indeed, our cases could hardly be more explicit.

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 435 U.S. 519, 543-44 (1978). An agency may choose to proceed through either adjudication or rulemaking proceedings, *SEC v. Chenery Corp.*, 332 U.S. 194, 201-03 (1947), and it must "be given every reasonable opportunity to formulate methods of regulation appropriate for the solution of its intensely practical difficulties." *Permian Basin Area Rate Cases*, *supra*, 390 U.S. at 790. The statutory requirement of a hearing may be satisfied by written comments. *United States v. Florida East Coast Ry. Co.*, 410 U.S. 224, 241 (1973). Given the Court's decisions in *Vermont Yankee* and *Florida East Coast Ry.*, the courts of appeals in this case and others consistently have concluded that the Commission may proceed by rulemaking in carrying out its responsibilities under the NGA. *E.g.*, Pet. App. A-50 to A-56; *Phillips Petroleum Co. v. F.P.C.*, 475 F.2d 842 (10th Cir. 1973), *cert. denied*, 414 U.S. 1146 (1974); *Tenneco Oil Co. v. F.E.R.C.*, 571 F.2d 834 (5th Cir.), *cert. dismissed*, 439 U.S. 801 (1979).

Petitioners nonetheless argue that *Florida East Coast Ry.* and *Vermont Yankee* prohibit the use of informal rulemaking procedures in this context because "disputed facts" were raised and the Commis-

sion was "making a 'quasi-judicial' determination by which a very small number of persons are 'exceptionally affected, in each case, upon individual grounds, . . .'" No. 85-1237 Pet. at 12, *citing Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., supra*, 435 U.S. at 542. This argument is meritless because the present case clearly raises "policy-type rules or standards" applicable to all competitors in a regulated industry.[11] The conclusion of the Commission that minimum commodity bills permit the recovery of unincurred costs cannot be disputed, nor can the conclusion that such minimum commodity bills adversely affect competition. And the balance to be struck between competition and other values under the NGA, within constitutional and statutory limits, is plainly a matter for industry-wide application. Indeed, any attempt to resolve these industry-wide issues on a case by case basis would have had significantly greater impact on individual pipelines.

Despite petitioners' attempt to fabricate new legal standards, the law requires only that substantial evidence support the essential elements of the Commis-

---

[11] In its Order on Rehearing, the Commission specifically considered and addressed the arguments raised by the individual pipelines. Pet. App. E. This careful consideration of the individual circumstances of the pipelines satisfies any procedural rights due to them. Furthermore, while the Commission concluded that all minimum bills which recover variable costs are unjust and unreasonable, it also concluded that it would not eliminate fixed cost minimum bills on a generic basis. Pet. App. A-115. The Commission has continued to consider fixed cost minimum commodity bills on their individual merits. *E.g.*, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co., 32 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,311 (1985); Transwestern Pipeline Co., 32 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,009 (1985).

sion's order. It must be stressed that, as well as ruling on the procedure followed by the Commission, the court of appeals specifically found that "each of the order's essential elements is supported by substantial evidence." Pet. App. A-42. The court of appeals found that the procedures adopted by the Commission produced an adequate record, specifically including substantial evidence to support each essential element of the Commission's decision. The capacity of procedures to produce substantial evidence, not the procedural method itself, is the relevant issue. As this Court has held, "Congress . . . . specified necessary components of the ultimate decision, but it did not specify the method by which the Commission should acquire information about these components." *United States v. Florida East Coast Ry. Co., supra,* 410 U.S. at 235.

The DOE Act specifically authorizes the use of rulemaking procedures in ratemaking matters. 42 U.S.C. § 7173(c) (1982). The court of appeals found that the essential elements of the Commission's decisions are supported by "substantial evidence", thereby satisfying the mandates of the NGA. Thus, the conclusion of the court of appeals that the "substantial evidence" standard of the NGA "does not dictate the procedure to be followed . . . . [but] has to do with a court's review of the adequacy *vel non* of the evidence relied upon to support a finding, whatever the kind of hearing," Pet. App. A-55 (citing *American Public Gas Association v. F.P.C.*, 567 F.2d 1016, 1067 (D.C. Cir. 1977)), was mandated by the decision of this Court in *Vermont Yankee*:

> [T]he adequacy of the "record" in this type of proceeding is not correlated directly to the type of procedural devices employed, but rather turns on whether the agency has followed the statutory

> mandate of the Administrative Procedure Act or other relevant statutes. . . In short, nothing in the APA, NEPA, the circumstances of this case, the nature of the issues being considered, past agency practice, or the statutory mandate under which the Commission operates permitted the court to review and overturn the rulemaking proceeding on the basis of the procedural devices employed (or not employed) by the Commission so long as the Commission employed at least the statutory *minima*, a matter about which there is no doubt in this case.

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., supra, 435 U.S. at 547-48.

CONCLUSION

The petitions for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID I. BLOOM *
MAYER, BROWN & PLATT
2000 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 463-2000

ROBERT A. HELMAN
STEPHEN M. SHAPIRO
WENDELL H. ADAIR, JR.
MAYER, BROWN & PLATT
231 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attorneys for
Northern Illinois Gas Company

* Counsel of Record

March 24, 1986

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAR 27 1986
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

(6) (3) (3) (3) (4)

Nos. 85-1219, 85-1236, 85-1237, 85-1250 and 85-1252.

In the Supreme Court
OF THE
United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE COMPANY, *et al.*,
Petitioners,
vs.
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, *et al.*,
Respondents.

On Petitions for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

BRIEF OF RESPONDENT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY IN OPPOSITION TO PETITIONERS

THOMAS D. CLARKE
E. R. ISLAND
MICHAEL D. GAYDA*
810 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 689-4255

Attorneys for Southern California Gas Company

* *Counsel of Record*

March 28, 1986

Bowne of Los Angeles, Inc., Law Printers. (213) 742-6600.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

20 pp

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) has the authority under Section 5 of the Natural Gas Act to modify tariff provisions when the Commission finds that those tariff provisions have anti-competitive effects.

2. Whether the Commission's notice and comment procedures in a formal rulemaking proceeding satisfy the requirements of the Natural Gas Act.

3. Whether the Commission's finding that minimum commodity bill and minimum take provisions in tariffs have anti-competitive effects was supported by substantial evidence.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW	i
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES.....	iii
LIST OF PARENT, SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES	v
STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....	2
REASONS WHY THE WRIT SHOULD BE DENIED.....	4
I.	
The Court's Decision Below Follows An Unbroken Line Of Authority In Finding That The Commission Acted Within Its Authority To Modify Tariffs And Contracts Under Section 5 Of The Natural Gas Act.....	4
II.	
The Court's Decision Below Does Not Raise Certain Of The Questions Presented In The Petitions	6
III.	
As The Court Below Found, The Commission Utilized The Proper Procedures And Therefore There Is No Reason For This Court To Grant The Writ For Certiorari	8
IV.	
The Court's Decision Below Gave Full Consideration To The Issues And Determined That The Commission's Decision Was Based Upon Substantial Evidence	9
CONCLUSION.....	11

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Court Cases

	Page
American Smelting and Refining Co. v. FPC, 494 F.2d 925 (D.C. Cir. 1974), *cert. denied*, 419 U.S. 882 (1974)	7
Atlantic Refining Co. v. Public Service Commission of New York, 360 U.S. 378 (1950)	7
Colorado Interstate Gas Co. v. FPC, 142 F.2d 943 (10th Cir. 1944), *aff'd.*, 324 U.S. 581 (1945), *reh'g denied*, 325 U.S. 891 (1945)	10
FPC v. Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp., 423 U.S. 326 (1976)	8
Pacific Gas Transmission Co. v. FPC, 536 F.2d 393 (D.C. Cir. 1976), *cert. denied*, 429 U.S. 999 (1976)	7
Pacific Lighting Service Co. v. FPC, 518 F.2d 718 (9th Cir. 1975)	4
Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, 390 U.S. 747 (1968), *reh'g denied*, 392 U.S. 917 (1969)	5, 6, 10
Phillips Petroleum Co. v. FPC, 475 F.2d 842 (10th Cir. 1973), *cert. denied*, 414 U.S. 1146 (1974)	8
Public Service Commission of the State of New York v. FERC, 642 F.2d 1335 (D.C. Cir. 1980), *cert. denied*, 454 U.S. 879 (1981)	9
SEC v. Chenery Corp., 332 U.S. 194 (1974)	8
United States v. Florida East Coast Ry. Co., 410 U.S. 224 (1973)	8, 9
Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC, 435 U.S. 519 (1978)	9

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Page

Commission Cases

El Paso Natural Gas Co., 26 FERC ¶ 61,423 (1984) 4

El Paso Natural Gas Co., 34 FERC ¶ 61,171 (1986) 4

Transwestern Pipeline Co., 26 FERC ¶ 61,424 (1984) 4

Transwestern Pipeline Co., 34 FERC ¶ 61,201 (1986) 4

Statute

Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 717-717w (1982) . . *passim*

LIST OF PARENT, SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pacific Lighting Corporation. The following are the parent, subsidiaries and affiliates of SoCalGas:

Ankirk
Blackfield Hawaii Corporation
California LNG Company
Carmel Mountain Properties
Central Plants, Inc
Dual Fuel Systems, Inc.
Dunn Properties Corporation
Dunn Properties of Georgia, Inc.
Dunn Properties of Texas, Inc.
Fredericks Sales, Inc.
Fredricks Development Corporation
Fuel Industries New Zealand Limited
Hawaii Management Corporation
Mayflower Realty Associates, Inc.
Modular Products, Inc.
Nellie Gail Ranch Recreation Company
Pacific Alaska LNG Company
Pacific Center Downtown, Inc.
Pacific Energy Resources Incorporated
Pacific Gas Gathering Company
Pacific Geothermal Company
Pacific Hydropower Company
Pacific Indonesia LNG Company
Pacific Interstate Company
Pacific Interstate Mojave Company
Pacific Interstate Offshore Company
Pacific Interstate Transmission Company
Pacific Interstate Transmission Company (Arctic)

Pacific Lighting Bio-Energy Company
Pacific Lighting Capital Company N.V.
Pacific Lighting Commercial Loans, Inc.
Pacific Lighting Corporation
Pacific Lighting Energy Systems
Pacific Lighting Exploration Company
Pacific Lighting Gas Development (Canada) Ltd.
Pacific Lighting Gas Development Company
Pacific Lighting International Finance N.V.
Pacific Lighting Land Company
Pacific Lighting Leasing Company
Pacific Lighting Marine Company
Pacific Lighting Oil and Gas Company
Pacific Lighting Overseas Finance N.V.
Pacific Lighting Properties, Inc.
Pacific Lighting Real Estate Group
Pacific Lighting Securities Company
Pacific Offshore Pipeline Company
Pacific Oroville Power, Inc.
Pacific Synthetic Fuel Company
Presley ASW Finance Co., Inc.
Presley Chicago, Inc.
Presley Company East, Inc.
Presley Company of New Mexico
Presley Development Company of Arizona
Presley Financial Corporation
Presley-Home Mac Finance Co., Inc.
Presley of Northern California
Presley of San Diego
Presley of Southern California
Sabagli N.V.
S. M. Dunn, Inc.
SMA Development Corporation
Southern California Conservation Financing Company

Southern California Gas International Finance N.V.
Southern California Solar Financing Company
Terra Resources, Inc.
The Presley Companies
Western LNG Terminal Company
Western Power, Inc.

Nos. 85-1219, 85-1236, 85-1237, 85-1250 and 85-1252

In the Supreme Court
OF THE
United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE COMPANY, *et al.*,
Petitioners,

VS.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, *et al.*,
Respondents.

On Petitions for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

BRIEF OF RESPONDENT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY IN OPPOSITION TO PETITIONERS

Respondent, Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas),[1] respectfully requests that this Court deny the Petitions for Writ of Certiorari, seeking review of the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals' opinion in this case. App. at 1.[2] This case involves no conflict between the Circuits, raises no Constitutional question, and

[1]SoCalGas and its affiliate, Pacific Lighting Gas Supply Company (PLGS), were parties below. Recently, SoCalGas and PLGS merged and are operating under the name of SoCalGas.

[2]The appendix references are to the appendix filed with this Court by Transwestern Pipeline Company.

involves no significant issue concerning the administration of the Natural Gas Act. 15 U.S.C. §§ 717-717w (1982).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This case involves the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) promulgation of a rule which eliminates non-incurred variable gas costs from the tariffs of interstate pipelines. Under the rule, the pipelines continue to collect, unchanged, the fixed costs in their tariffs. These fixed costs include the non-gas costs of a pipeline such as wages, operation and maintenance expenses, depreciation and return on rate base. The pipelines also continue to collect the gas costs which they incur for the gas they sell. However, pipelines can no longer bill and collect from their customers for gas costs which they do not incur.

The Commission has applied this rule to both minimum commodity bills and minimum take provisions. Minimum commodity bills require customers of pipelines to pay for minimum quantities of gas whether or not it is taken. Minimum take provisions are even more restrictive, requiring customers of pipelines to actually take a minimum quantity of gas whether or not they want it. Both of these minimum bill provisions severely restricted a customer's discretion in making purchases.

Six natural gas pipeline companies have filed Petitions with this Court to seek review of a unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit which affirmed the Commission's Orders in all respects, except one which is not a subject of these Petitions.[3]

---

[3]Petitions have been filed by Transwestern Pipeline Company (Transwestern) (No. 85-1219); ANR Pipeline Company (ANR) (No. 85-1236); Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation (Texas Eastern)

Petitions for Rehearing were denied by the Court of Appeals, with no member requesting the taking of a vote on the Petitions. App. at 69, 70.

SoCalGas is a natural gas distribution company which provides natural gas service in southern and central California. SoCalGas is the largest natural gas distribution company in the country having more than 4.0 million customers and providing natural gas service to a population of approximately 13.0 million. SoCalGas purchases natural gas from a number of interstate pipeline companies including Transwestern Pipeline Company (Transwestern), one of the Petitioners before this Court.

Under the provisions in Transwestern's tariff, SoCalGas had the annual obligation to take or pay for 91 percent of a contract quantity of 750,000 Mcf of gas per day. Transwestern's tariff provisions also required that SoCalGas actually take from Transwestern, regardless of its need and regardless of the cost, on a daily basis, 80 percent of the contract quantity of 750,000 Mcf or 600,000 Mcf of gas. If SoCalGas did not need this volume of gas on a daily basis it was still required to take such volumes.

The Commission's Order Nos. 380, 380-A, 380-B, 380-C and 380-D[4] relieved SoCalGas of these severe tariff restrictions and allowed it to purchase gas based upon relative cost rather than these tariff provisions.[5]

(No. 85-1237); Trunkline Gas Company and Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company (No. 85-1250); and Arkla Energy Resources (Arkla) (No. 85-1282).

[4]These orders are referred to in this brief as "Order No. 380."

[5]It should be noted that other provisions in Transwestern's tariff relieve Transwestern of the obligation to provide the contracted quantity of gas during periods when gas is unavailable. These tariff provisions which were placed in Transwestern's tariff long after Transwestern's contract was signed with SoCalGas were approved by

The Commission's intention of promoting competition among interstate pipelines in issuing Order No. 380 has had its desired effect. For example, Transwestern which at the time of the issuance of Order No. 380 was a higher priced supplier to SoCalGas, has, in response to competition generated by Order No. 380, become the low price leader of the suppliers to southern California.[6] As the result of discretionary actions which Transwestern has taken, it has significantly reduced its commodity rate to SoCalGas. The ratepayers of SoCalGas are the ultimate beneficiaries of this reduction.

REASONS WHY THE WRIT SHOULD BE DENIED

I

The Court's Decision Below Follows An Unbroken Line Of Authority In Finding That The Commission Acted Within Its Authority To Modify Tariffs And Contracts Under Section 5 Of The Natural Gas Act.

Petitioners here launch what the Court below termed a "barrage of attacks upon the Commission's authority to issue Order No. 380." App. at 25. The Commission's authority to act under Section 5 of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717d (1982), is so clear, and the arguments by

---

the Commission and upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Pacific Lighting Service Co. v. FPC,* 518 F.2d 718 (9th Cir. 1975).

[6]Prior to the effective date of Order No. 380, Transwestern's commodity rate of $3.85/MMBtu was significantly higher than the $3.57/MMBtu commodity rate of El Paso Natural Gas Company (El Paso), which is Transwestern's major competitor in the southern California market. *Compare Transwestern Pipeline Co.*, 26 FERC ¶ 61,424 (1984) with *El Paso Natural Gas Co.*, 26 FERC ¶ 61,423 (1984). Currently Transwestern's commodity rate is $2.87/MMBtu compared to El Paso's current commodity rate of $2.98/MMBtu. *Compare Transwestern Pipeline Co.*, 34 FERC ¶ 61,201 (1986) with *El Paso Natural Gas Co.*, 34 FERC ¶ 61,171 (1986).

the Petitioners are so tenuous, that the Court below found that the Petitioners' claims concerning the Commission's authority to act were either "frivolous" or "completely without merit." App. at 25.

Simply put, an argument cannot credibly be made that the Commission exceeded its authority in issuing Order No. 380. Section 5 of the Natural Gas Act empowers the Commission upon finding "that any rate, charge, or classification . . . or that any rule, regulation, practice, or contract affecting such rate, charge, or classification is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential" to determine the just and reasonable rate or contract and to fix that rate or contract by order. 15 U.S.C. § 717d(a). The Court below, in citing to this Court's decision in *Permian Basin Area Rate Cases*, 390 U.S. 747, 783-84 (1968), stated, "At any rate, Section 5 gives the Commission authority to alter terms of any existing contract found to be 'unjust' or 'unreasonable' ". App. at 25-26.

In fact, Petitioners acknowledge that the Commission is authorized under Section 5 of the Act to modify contracts and tariffs. *See* Transwestern's Petition at 9, Texas Eastern's Petition at 11. Petitioners cite no case which challenges the Commission's authority to modify tariffs or contracts. Instead, Petitioners argue that the Commission exceeded its authority because it did not fully consider the role of contracts under the Natural Gas Act or that the provisions of Order No. 380 destroy the mutuality of contracts. In essence, these arguments by Petitioners, while termed to be challenges to the statutory authority of the Commission to issue its Order, are in reality merely disagreements with the Commission's weighing of the various factors which were considered in issuing its decision. The role of this Court is not to weigh the individual factors in evidence but to defer to the

expertise of the administrative agency in considering the evidence before it. *Permian Basin,* 390 U.S. 747 (1968).

II

The Court's Decision Below Does Not Raise Certain Of The Questions Presented In The Petitions.

Petitioners have raised for review certain issues which were not the holding in the decision of the Court below. First, Petitioners question if the Commission is authorized to abrogate a settlement agreement which was previously approved by the Commission. Second, Petitioners question if the Commission is authorized to modify or revoke a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued under Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717f (1982). The District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals either did not decide these issues or did not base its decision upon such finding. Moreover the facts below indicate there was no violation of a settlement or revocation of a certificate.

A Petitioner, ANR, contends that the Commission has exceeded its statutory authority by abrogating a settlement agreement to which the Commission was a party. The District of Columbia Circuit however did not decide this issue. The Court below stated, "We find that Order No. 380 does not violate any term of either Transco's or ANR's settlement. We therefore do not reach the issue of whether the Commission has the statutory authority to abrogate settlement agreements to which it is a party through a generic section 5 rulemaking." App. at 26.

Moreover, the record in this proceeding does not permit the formulation of a resolution of this question presented by the Petitioner. The underlying settlement merely provides that the minimum bill issue shall be set for hearing in Docket No. RP82-80. (ANR attachment I at

B-1). In discussing this settlement the Court below found that the Commission was not restricted in dealing with ANR's minimum bill in an ongoing rulemaking. The Court stated, "As it is written, however, the agreement neither binds the Commission to resolve the issues in ANR's ratemaking proceeding nor exempts ANR's minimum bill provisions from the general rulemaking in progress. We conclude, therefore, that by issuing Order No. 380 the Commission did not violate the terms of the settlement agreement." App. at 29.

Petitioners, Transwestern and Arkla, claim that the Commission was without authority to revoke or modify certificates of public convenience and necessity granted under Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act. 15 U.S.C. § 717f. While the Court found that the Commission did have the authority to modify certificates, its holding was not based upon this finding. The Court below, citing this Court's decision in *Atlantic Refining Co. v. Public Service Commission of New York*, 360 U.S. 378, 389 (1959), found that Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act does not guarantee a recipient of a certificate that the initial terms of the certificate will never be changed. The Commission has the authority under Section 5 of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717d, to alter and amend terms and conditions of certificated service. *Pacific Gas Transmission Co. v. FPC*, 536 F.2d 393 (D.C. Cir. 1976), *cert. denied*, 429 U.S. 999 (1976). In fact, once the Commission determines a term or condition is unjust and unreasonable it must remedy the situation. *American Smelting and Refining Co. v. FPC*, 494 F.2d 925 (D.C. Cir. 1974), *cert. denied*, 419 U.S. 882 (1974); *Pacific Gas Transmission Co. v. FPC,* 536 F.2d 393 (D.C. Cir. 1976).

The decision of the Court below would not change even if its determination is incorrect since the Court found that the Commission's decision did not revoke or modify

the Section 7 certificates of Petitioners. The Court stated:

> Even assuming *arguendo* that the Commission has no authority to amend or revoke certificated service in a Section 5 proceeding, the elimination of minimum bills has no effect on the pipelines *authorized* service. The Order merely addresses the *rates* the pipeline may charge its customers and therefore was properly issued pursuant to Section 5.

App. at p. 25, n.9 (emphasis in original). Thus, the issues which Petitioners have asked this Court to review are simply not material to the decision of the Court below.

III

As The Court Below Found, The Commission Utilized The Proper Procedures And Therefore There Is No Reason For This Court To Grant The Writ For Certiorari.

Petitioners argue that the rulemaking procedures used by the Commission in this case were insufficient to satisfy the hearing requirement of Section 5 of the Natural Gas Act. The statutory requirement for a hearing can be satisfied through either a rulemaking proceeding or an adjudicatory proceeding. *SEC v. Chenery Corp.*, 332 U.S. 194 (1947); *Phillips Petroleum Co. v. FPC*, 475 F.2d 842 (10th Cir. 1973), *cert. denied*, 414 U.S. 1146 (1974). In this case, the Commission within its discretion, utilized its rulemaking procedures. The Court below found that the Commission's decision to proceed through rulemaking, "clearly passes muster under our deferential standard of review." App. at 51. *See, FPC v. Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp.*, 423 U.S. 326, 333 (1976).

The use of notice and comment procedures by the Commission was an appropriate method to acquire information on an industry-wide problem. *See, United States v.*

Florida East Coast Ry. Co., 410 U.S. 224, 245 (1973). The fact that 95 parties submitted over 1,000 pages of comments in response to the Commission's first notice of proposed rulemaking indicates that the Commission's proposed rulemaking was not a matter that uniquely or exceptionally affected only a few parties. A review of the two series of comments and reply comments filed with the Commission reveals that all sectors of the natural gas industry took the opportunity to make their views known and address the arguments raised by other parties.

The repeated notices and comments which characterize this proceeding demonstrate the thorough procedures used by the Commission. As this Court has stated, and as noted by the Court below, App. at 54, nothing permits "the court to review and overturn the rulemaking proceeding on the basis of the procedural devices employed (or not employed) by the Commission so long as the Commission employed at least the statutory minima." *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC*, 435 U.S. 519, 548 (1978). There is no doubt that the Commission has done so here.

IV

The Court's Decision Below Gave Full Consideration To The Issues And Determined That The Commission's Decision Was Based Upon Substantial Evidence.

Petitioners raise a wide-range of issues which, in essence, challenge the reasonableness of the Commission's Order. Pursuant to Section 19(b) of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717r(b), the standard which is to be used by a Court in reviewing the Commission's factual findings is that of substantial evidence. *Public Service Commission of the State of NewYork v. FERC*, 642 F.2d 1335 (D.C. Cir. 1980), *cert. denied*, 454 U.S. 879 (1981). The factual findings of the Commission are to be considered conclu-

sive if supported by substantial evidence. In this regard the Court is not to substitute its view of the facts for that of the Commission. *Colorado Interstate Gas Co. v. FPC*, 142 F.2d 943 (10th Cir. 1944), *aff'd.*, 324 U.S. 581 (1945), *reh'g denied*, 325 U.S. 891 (1945).

The Commission's examination of all aspects of this rule can only be described as overwhelming and conclusive. In fact, the reviewing Court below has so found. The Court's conclusion is illustrative in describing the breadth of the Commission's review where it states,

> In sum, we find that each of the order's essential elements is supported by substantial evidence. Since we have assured ourself "that the Commission has given reasoned consideration to each of the pertinent factors", it is not our province "to supplant the Commission's balance of these interests with one more merely to [our] liking", *Permian Basin*, 390 U.S. at 792.

App. at 42.

Thus, Petitioners' claims simply do not merit review by this Court.

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, the Petitions for a Writ of Certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS D. CLARKE
E. R. ISLAND
MICHAEL D. GAYDA
810 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California 90017
Attorneys for Respondent Southern California Gas Company

March 28, 1986

FILED
MAR 28 1986
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

Nos. 85-1219, 85-1236, 85-1237, 85-1250 and 85-1252

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE COMPANY, *et al.*,
Petitioners,

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION,
Respondent.

On Petitions for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

---

BRIEF OF CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY, *ET AL.*, IN OPPOSITION TO PETITIONS FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

WM. WARFIELD ROSS
Counsel of Record
JERRY D. ANKER
DANIEL L. KOFFSKY
JANET M. ROBINS
WALD, HARKRADER & ROSS
1300 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 828-1200
Attorneys for
Consumers Power Company

March 28, 1986

[Additional Counsel Listed on Inside Cover]

WILSON - EPES PRINTING CO., INC. - 789-0096 - WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

JEFFREY M. PETRASH
JAMES H. HOLT
DICKINSON, WRIGHT, MOON, VAN DUSEN & FREEMAN
1901 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attorneys for Michigan Consolidated Gas Company

PAUL E. GOLDSTEIN
PAUL W. MALLORY
701 East 22d Street
P.O. Box 1207
Lombard, Illinois 60148
Attorneys for Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America

JAMES HINCHLIFF
THOMAS M. PATRICK
KAREN CARGILL
122 South Michigan Avenue
Suite 320
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Attorneys for The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company

EDWARD J. GRENIER, JR.
GLEN S. HOWARD
SUTHERLAND, ASBILL & BRENNAN
1666 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Attorneys for American Iron and Steel Institute and Process Gas Consumers Group

BRIAN J. MOLINE
DANA GORMAN
4th Floor
State Office Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612
Attorneys for Kansas Corporation Commission

MARY E. BALUSS
MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attorney for Inter-City Gas Corporation

RICHARD M. MERRIMAN
JOHN R. SCHAEFGEN, JR.
STEPHEN L. HUNTOON
REID & PRIEST
1111 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attorneys for Michigan Gas Utilities Company

FRANK J. KELLEY
Attorney General
LOUIS J. CARUSO
Solicitor General
R. PHILIP BROWN
DON L. KESKEY
Ass't Attorneys General
Suite 11
1000 Long Boulevard
Lansing, Michigan 48910
Attorneys for State of Michigan and Michigan Public Service Commission

JANICE E. KERR
J. CALVIN SIMPSON
MICHAEL B. DAY
State Building
Room 5240A
350 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
Attorneys for the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California

GLENN W. LETHAM
GOLDBERG, FIELDMAN & LETHAM, P.C.
1100 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Attorney for Chattanooga Gas Company, a Division of Jupiter Industries, Inc.

STEPHEN J. SMALL
RICHARD L. GOTTLIEB
P.O. Box 1273
Charleston, WV 25325
Attorneys for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation

HENRY P. SULLIVAN
JAMES L. BLASIAK
4 Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

DAVID E. WEATHERWAX
STEPHEN E. WILLIAMS
GEORGIA B. CARTER
445 West Main Street
Clarksburg, WV 26301

MARK G. MAGNUSON
1101 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D..C 20036

Attorneys for Consolidated Gas Transmission Corporation

MICHAEL W. HALL
GARY E. GUY
CULLEN & DYKMAN
1019 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Attorneys for Brooklyn Union Gas Company

RICHARD A. SOLOMON
WILNER & SCHEINER
1200 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Attorney for Public Service Commission of the State of New York

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	2
ARGUMENT	6
CONCLUSION	10
APPENDIX: List of Respondents' Parents, Affiliates, and Subsidiaries That Are Wholly-Owned	1a

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES:

Atlantic Refining Co. v. Public Service Commission of New York, 360 U.S. 378 (1959)	6
FPC v. Texaco, Inc., 377 U.S. 33 (1964)	9
Northern Natural Gas Co. v. FPC, 399 F.2d 953 (D.C. Cir. 1968)	8
Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, 390 U.S. 747 (1968)	9
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp. v. State Oil & Gas Board of Mississippi, 106 S. Ct. 709 (1986)	3, 8
United States v. Florida East Coast Railway, 410 U.S. 224 (1973)	9
Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 435 U.S. 519 (1978)	9
Wisconsin Gas Co. v. FERC, 770 F.2d 1144 (D.C. Cir. 1985)	7

STATUTES:

Department of Energy Organization Act, Section 403(c), 42 U.S.C. § 7173(c) (1982)	9
Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 717-717w (1982)	2
Section 5, 15 U.S.C. § 717d	9
Section 7, 15 U.S.C. § 717f	8
Natural Gas Policy Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 3301-3432 (1982)	3, 8

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

Nos. 85-1219, 85-1236, 85-1237, 85-1250 and 85-1252

TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE COMPANY, *et al.*,
Petitioners,

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION,
Respondent.

On Petitions for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

---

BRIEF OF CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY, *ET AL.*, IN OPPOSITION TO PETITIONS FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

INTRODUCTION

Respondents Consumers Power Company, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, American Iron and Steel Institute, Process Gas Consumers Group, Kansas Corporation Commission, Inter-City Gas Corporation, Michigan Gas Utilities Company, State of Michigan, Michigan Public Service Commission, Public Utilities Commission of the State of

California, Chattanooga Gas Company, a Division of Jupiter Industries, Inc., Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation, Consolidated Gas Transmission Corporation, Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and Public Service Commission of the State of New York file this brief in opposition to the petitions for certiorari in the above-captioned cases.[1]

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This case involves orders issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission), after extensive rulemaking proceedings, pursuant to provisions of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 717-717w (1982). The orders (the Order No. 380 series) prohibited interstate natural gas pipelines from imposing either (a) "minimum commodity bills" that require customers to pay for "variable costs"[2] with respect to minimum volumes of gas they do not actually purchase, or (b) "minimum take" provisions that require the purchase and receipt of specified volumes of gas.[3] Five natural gas pipeline companies have filed petitions for certiorari, seeking review of the unanimous decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (Judges Tamm, Mikva, and Starr) that upheld those orders in all pertinent respects. The Court of Appeals also denied rehearing and rehearing en banc, with no member of the court requesting a vote for an en banc hearing.

---

[1] A list of these respondents' parents, affiliates, and subsidiaries that are not wholly-owned is attached as an appendix to this brief.

References in the form "A.——" are to the Appendix to the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari filed by Transwestern Pipeline Company in No. 85-1219.

[2] These "costs" typically included payment of the pipeline's purchase price of gas, even if it was not acquired by the pipeline and delivered through the pipeline's system.

[3] The respondents have addressed in this brief only minimum bill, rather than minimum take, provisions.

The orders at issue represent an exercise of the FERC's authority and responsibility to conform its policies to new legislation and the shifting requirements of the public interest. In its initial notice of proposed rulemaking, the FERC noted a number of developments since the enactment in 1978 of the Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA), 15 U.S.C. §§ 3301-3432 (1982), that changed the role and significance of minimum bills and demonstrated the need for a comprehensive reevaluation of those provisions. (A-79 to A-81.) The NGPA represented a fundamental departure from the previous statutory scheme governing prices paid for natural gas at the point of its production, i.e., at the wellhead. It established "a new system of natural gas pricing . . . needed to balance supply and demand." *Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp. v. State Oil & Gas Board of Mississippi*, 106 S. Ct. 709, 716 (1986). Under this regime, which calls for gradual deregulation of the wellhead prices for some categories of gas, "[t]he new federal role is to 'overse[e] a national market price regulatory scheme.'" *Id.* (citation omitted).

The FERC noted that the effectiveness of the NGPA's new market-based scheme of gas pricing was being significantly impeded by the presence of minimum bill provisions, which effectively compelled customers to purchase or pay for a predetermined volume of gas from a particular supplier, without regard to the price of or need for that gas. The FERC found that the economic roles of supply, demand, and price were undermined when a customer's purchases from a pipeline were dictated by a factor unrelated to the need for the gas or the availability of alternate supplies at a more favorable price. The FERC (without reference to antitrust law or analysis) characterized this feature of minimum bills as potentially anticompetitive and found the recovery of gas purchase costs (as well as other variable costs) through minimum bill provisions to be unjust and un-

reasonable and thus contrary to the requirements of the Natural Gas Act. (A-82 to A-85.)

The FERC also noted that the overall supply and demand characteristics of the industry had changed significantly since the passage of the NGPA. The NGPA permitted producers to charge higher, "incentive" prices for gas at the wellhead, and in response to these higher prices significant incremental supplies of gas became available. Roughly coincident with this increase of supply, a series of factors—conservation, a decline in worldwide petroleum prices, and the economic recession of the early 1980s—dramatically reduced the nationwide demand for gas. These countervailing trends—increasing natural gas supplies and diminishing demand for gas—left many pipeline customers without adequate markets for the gas they were required to purchase or pay for under their minimum bills. Under such circumstances, a pipeline that received payment for gas not purchased could "recover" costs that it did not incur and obtain windfall profits.[4] The Commission found that minimum bills operating in this fashion are unjust and unreasonable. (A-82 to A-85.)

Although many parties in the rulemaking had urged the total elimination of minimum bills, the FERC limited its orders to preclude only the recovery of variable costs through minimum bills. The Commission declined in the rulemaking to prohibit the recovery of fixed costs by pipelines through minimum bill provisions or customer demand charges.[5] Fixed costs are, by regulatory

---

[4] Consumers Power Company, for example, estimated that it would have faced $250 million of minimum bill penalties to Trunkline Gas Company in the absence of a short-term settlement of a litigated proceeding before the FERC in 1983. (A-82.)

[5] For a description of the manner in which demand charges and commodity charges are structured under a typical two-part rate for pipeline sales service, see A-71 to A-73.

definition, those costs incurred by a pipeline whether it purchases and sells gas or not.

Noting the limited nature of its action, the Commission rejected the argument that the prohibition of variable-cost minimum bills amounted to a "restructuring" of the gas industry because it would relieve customers of the obligation to purchase gas without relieving pipelines of the obligation to provide service upon demand. The FERC observed that this argument overlooks that Order No. 380 permits a pipeline to continue to recover fixed costs through the operation of demand charges, which customers pay "whether or not they buy gas." (A-93.)

The Commission specifically addressed concerns about so-called "take-or-pay" provisions in pipeline-producer contracts under which pipelines undertake to prepay producers for a minimum quantity of gas over a specified period. To the extent that such prepayments are not satisfied by the pipeline's ultimate receipt of the prepaid gas, they may generate costs. The Commission noted that a pipeline may seek to recover such costs from its customers, if the pipeline in fact incurs them (A-77 to A-78), and Order No. 380 permits pipelines to continue to recover any such take-or-pay costs that are prudently incurred. The Commission also explained that the difficult issues pertinent to the distribution of prepayment costs among a pipeline's customers would be addressed in individual pipeline rate cases. (A-102 to A-107.)

The FERC's orders have had an immediate, concrete, and beneficial impact on the millions of consumers of gas nationwide, by precluding natural gas pipeline companies from charging their customers for gas that they did not purchase and costs that the pipelines did not incur. Order No. 380 has saved consumers millions of dollars, as the rulemaking record compiled before the FERC demonstrated it would. The Commission's actions

were essential to the administration of the Natural Gas Act, the purpose of which is "to afford consumers a complete, permanent and effective bond of protection from excessive rates and charges." *Atlantic Refining Co. v. Public Service Commission of New York*, 360 U.S. 378, 388 (1959).

ARGUMENT

The petitions for writs of certiorari raise a multitude of issues. However, there is no conflict among the circuits with respect to any of the issues raised, and none of the issues is of sufficient importance to warrant this Court's review.

1. Petitioners contend that the Commission's orders endanger pipeline recovery of fixed costs and threaten to shift those costs to full requirements customers. The Commission specifically addressed these issues. The rule permits continued recovery of fixed costs through a minimum bill. Furthermore, customers remain obligated to pay all the fixed costs assigned to the demand and commodity components of a pipeline's rate. The Commission's action, therefore, protects full requirements customers and pipelines from bearing the cost of facilities constructed for customers that reduce their purchases below minimum bill levels.

2. There is also no basis for petitioners' claim that it was unreasonable for the Commission to decline to eliminate take-or-pay provisions in producer-pipeline contracts at the same time it eliminated variable-cost minimum bills. Petitioners argue that the two types of provisions are inextricably linked. They assert that, without the requirement to pay for variable costs in minimum bills, partial requirements customers will be able to switch more easily from their traditional pipeline suppliers to lower-cost pipelines, and the traditional suppliers will then be unable to meet their take-or-pay obligations.

The Commission gave considerable attention to this issue and concluded that "there is no clear nexus between a pipeline's annual take-or-pay obligations and its minimum commodity bills to its customers." (A-103.)[6] Reductions in purchases by any specific customer or group of customers will not necessarily result in increased pipeline take-or-pay liabilities to producers. For example, purchases by other customers may more than compensate for reductions in sales by partial requirements customers. In addition, most take-or-pay contracts contain make-up provisions that allow the pipeline to credit its take-or-pay payments against subsequent gas purchases that exceed take-or-pay levels, and make-up gas should be paid for by the customers that actually buy it and not by other customers that earlier reduced their purchases. (A-102 to A-105.) In any event, to the extent a pipeline incurs any take-or-pay costs,[7] the Commission's orders do not, as petitioners suggest, obligate full requirements customers to bear such costs, even in the short term. The rule leaves the allocation of any take-or-pay costs that are actually incurred for decision in the individual rate proceedings in which pipelines seek recovery of such costs. In those proceedings, the Com-

---

[6] The Commission in any event was not legally required to resolve issues involving producer take-or-pay contracts at the same time it issued Order Nos. 380 and 380-A. As the court below found, "[a]n agency should not be paralyzed by having to decide all relevant issues at the same time. The agency's decision should be upheld unless the agency 'abuse[s] this flexibility by failing to consider . . . an issue whose resolution might seriously undercut the . . . rationale for its final action' . . . ." *Wisconsin Gas Co. v. FERC*, 770 F.2d 1144, 1159 (D.C. Cir. 1985) (citations omitted).

[7] The Commission acknowledged that initially there might be some cost shifting or take-or-pay cost increases on systems that lose partial requirements customers to other suppliers. It explained, however, that such shifts would be short-term and that all pipeline customers would benefit in the long term "as the industry moves towards a competitive balance." (A-99.)

mission can allocate such costs in a variety of ways. If the costs were not prudently incurred, the pipeline must bear them. If there is no finding of imprudence, the Commission could allocate costs to those customers that reduced their purchases, to those that switched to other suppliers, or to all customers. The Commission will also be free to develop other just bases for assigning such costs.

3. In their petition, Trunkline Gas Company and Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company have raised for the first time an argument that the Commission's orders conflict with the principles of the Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA), by subjecting producer prices to market pressures (rather than only encouraging those prices to rise) and by interfering with the statutory mechanism for the pass-through of those prices. They did not raise this argument in the Court of Appeals at all and referred to it only fleetingly in their petition for rehearing before the Commission. Contrary to their arguments, the NGPA clearly contemplates that producer prices should be subject to market forces. *Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp. v. State Oil & Gas Board of Mississippi*, 106 S. Ct. 709, 716 (1986) (citing Sen. Rep. No. 95-436, at 10 (1977) ("new federal role is to 'oversee[e] a national price regulatory scheme' ")).[8]

4. There is no merit to petitioners' challenges to the rulemaking procedures that the Commission used in this

---

[8] They also argue, more generally, that the Commission's orders promote head-to-head competition, in violation of principles of public utility regulation. However, the FERC's orders do not imperil recovery of fixed costs and thus retain significant protections from the allegedly adverse effects of competition. Moreover, the Natural Gas Act was not intended to prevent all competition among pipelines. Section 7 of the Act, by its terms, provides that the grant of a certificate does not confer a monopoly. 15 U.S.C. § 717f (1982). *See Northern Natural Gas Co. v. FPC*, 399 F.2d 953, 959-61 (D.C. Cir. 1968).

case. Order No. 380 was issued pursuant to Section 5 of the Natural Gas Act, which authorizes the FERC to act "after a hearing." 15 U.S.C. § 717d (1982). This Court has held that informal rulemaking procedures may satisfy the requirement of a ratemaking hearing, *United States v. Florida East Coast Railway*, 410 U.S. 224, 241-42 (1973), and has consistently affirmed the authority of the FERC to establish rates on a nationwide basis through the use of informal rulemaking procedures. *FPC v. Texaco, Inc.*, 377 U.S. 33, 39-45 (1964); *Permian Basin Area Rate Cases*, 390 U.S. 747 (1968).

In the Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977, Congress expressly sanctioned the FERC's use of informal rulemaking procedures for any ratemaking function set forth in the Natural Gas Act. 42 U.S.C. § 7173(c) (1982). Pursuant to that provision, the FERC need only "assure full consideration of the issues and an opportunity for interested persons to present their views." The proceeding leading to Order No. 380 comprised two rounds of written comments by interested parties. Ninety-five parties filed initial comments by September 29, 1983. On January 25, 1984, the Commission invited interested parties to file reply comments by February 13, 1984; thirty parties filed such comments. The Commission issued Order No. 380 on May 25, 1984. The FERC issued Order No. 380-A on July 30, 1984, in response to requests for rehearing, stay, or clarification filed by twenty-five parties.

No party demonstrated to the Court of Appeals that it had not been afforded full opportunity to present its views. The FERC and the Court of Appeals applied proper procedural standards, and there is no reason for this Court to review those standards. *See Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 519 (1978).

The enormity of the problem facing pipeline customers and consumers had been made abundantly clear to the Commission by the time it issued the orders involved here. Distributors, consumer groups, and pipelines that bought gas from other pipelines had repeatedly challenged minimum bills, beginning in 1981. In all, twenty-four proceedings before the Commission had raised a minimum bill issue. Virtually every pipeline using minimum commodity bills was challenged. It was appropriate—indeed necessary—for the Commission finally to address and resolve this industry-wide problem on an industry-wide basis.

5. Petitioner ANR Pipeline Company (ANR) contends that the Court of Appeals' ruling upheld the authority of the FERC to abrogate the terms of settlement agreements that it has previously approved. The Court of Appeals, however, made no such ruling. As ANR itself notes in its Petition for Certiorari at 15, the Court of Appeals merely determined that the terms of the particular settlement agreement cited by ANR did not preclude the FERC from applying Order No. 380 to ANR. This narrow issue does not warrant review by this Court.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, the petitions for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. WARFIELD ROSS
Counsel of Record
JERRY D. ANKER
DANIEL L. KOFFSKY
JANET M. ROBINS
WALD, HARKRADER & ROSS
1300 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 828-1200
Attorneys for
Consumers Power Company

JEFFREY M. PETRASH
JAMES H. HOLT
DICKINSON, WRIGHT, MOON, VAN DUSEN & FREEMAN
1901 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attorneys for Michigan Consolidated Gas Company

PAUL E. GOLDSTEIN
PAUL W. MALLORY
701 East 22d Street
P.O. Box 1207
Lombard, Illinois 60148
Attorneys for Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America

JAMES HINCHLIFF
THOMAS M. PATRICK
KAREN CARGILL
122 South Michigan Avenue
Suite 320
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Attorneys for The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company

EDWARD J. GRENIER, JR.
GLEN S. HOWARD
SUTHERLAND, ASBILL & BRENNAN
1666 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Attorneys for American Iron and Steel Institute and Process Gas Consumers Group

BRIAN J. MOLINE
DANA GORMAN
4th Floor
State Office Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612
Attorneys for Kansas Corporation Commission

MARY E. BALUSS
MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attorney for Inter-City Gas Corporation

RICHARD M. MERRIMAN
JOHN R. SCHAEFGEN, JR.
STEPHEN L. HUNTOON
REID & PRIEST
1111 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attorneys for Michigan Gas Utilities Company

FRANK J. KELLEY
Attorney General
LOUIS J. CARUSO
Solicitor General
R. PHILIP BROWN
DON L. KESKEY
Ass't Attorneys General
Suite 11
1000 Long Boulevard
Lansing, Michigan 48910
Attorneys for State of Michigan and Michigan Public Service Commission

JANICE E. KERR
J. CALVIN SIMPSON
MICHAEL B. DAY
State Building
Room 5240A
350 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
Attorneys for the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California

GLENN W. LETHAM
GOLDBERG, FIELDMAN & LETHAM, P.C.
1100 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Attorney for Chattanooga Gas Company, a Division of Jupiter Industries, Inc.

STEPHEN J. SMALL
RICHARD L. GOTTLIEB
P.O. Box 1273
Charleston, WV 25325
Attorneys for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation

HENRY P. SULLIVAN
JAMES L. BLASIAK
4 Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

DAVID E. WEATHERWAX
STEPHEN E. WILLIAMS
GEORGIA B. CARTER
445 West Main Street
Clarksburg, WV 26301

MARK G. MAGNUSON
1101 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D..C 20036
Attorneys for Consolidated Gas Transmission Corporation

MICHAEL W. HALL
GARY E. GUY
CULLEN & DYKMAN
1019 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attorneys for Brooklyn Union Gas Company

RICHARD A. SOLOMON
WILNER & SCHEINER
1200 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attorney for Public Service Commission of the State of New York

March 28, 1986

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

LIST OF RESPONDENTS' PARENTS, AFFILIATES, AND SUBSIDIARIES THAT ARE NOT WHOLLY-OWNED

Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation

Big Marsh Oil Company
Columbia Coal Gasification Corporation
Columbia Gas Development of Canada Ltd.
Columbia Gas Development Corporation
Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
Columbia Gas of Maryland, Inc.
Columbia Gas of New York, Inc.
Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc.
Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.
Columbia Gas of Virginia, Inc.
Columbia Gas System Service Corporation
Columbia Gulf Transmission Corporation
Columbia Hydrocarbon Corporation
Columbia LNG Corporation
Columbia Natural Resources, Inc.
Commonwealth Gas Pipeline Corporation
Commonwealth Gas Services, Inc.
Commonwealth Propane, Inc.
Inland Gas Company, Inc.
TriStar Gas Marketing, Inc. (pending SEC approval)

Consolidated Gas Transmission Corporation

Consolidated Natural Gas Company
The East Ohio Gas Company
The Peoples Natural Gas Company
Hope Gas, Inc.
CNG Producing Company
CNG Development Company
Consolidated System LNG Company
CNG Coal Company
CNG Research Company
West Ohio Gas Company

River Gas Company
CNG Energy Company
Consolidated Natural Gas Service Company, Inc.

Inter-City Gas Corporation

EKW Appliances, Inc.
Greater Winnipeg Gas Corporation
ICG Scotia Gas Ltd.
Keeprite, Inc.
Roam Communications Limited
The Mortgage Insurance Company of Canada
Vancouver Island Gas Company

Michigan Consolidated Gas Company

Primark Corporation

Michigan Gas Utilities Company

Michigan Energy Resources Company

Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America

Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America is a subsidiary of MidCon Corp., a majority of whose shares are owned by Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

MidCon Corp. is the parent of the following subsidiaries:

Alabama Gulf South Pipeline Company, Inc.
Alabama Methane Production Company
Anthrust, Inc.
Cotton Petroleum Corporation
Exeter Capital Corporation
Exeter Drilling Company
Exeter Exploration Company
Exeter Service Company
Gulf South Pipeline Company
Harper Oil Company
Lynx Drilling Company

MCN Acadian Gas Pipeline Corp.
MCN Bayou Interstate Pipeline Corp.
MCN Calcasieu Gas Gathering Corp.
MCN Coal Gasification Company
MCN Equities, Inc.
MCN Louisiana Industrial Gas
MCN Overseas Inc.
MCN Pelican Interstate Gas Corp.
MCN Pelican Transmission Corp.
MCN Pontchartrain Natural Gas Corp.
MCN Research, Inc.
MCN Spindletop Gas Distribution Corp.
MCN Technologies, Inc.
MCN Transmission, Inc.
MCN Utah Pipeline Corp.
MCN-TEX Corp.
MCN-Trinidad and Tobago LNG Company
MidCon Arkansas Pipeline Corp.
MidCon Colorado Pipeline Corp.
MidCon Acquisition Corp.
MidCon Enterprises, Inc.
MidCon Exploration Company
MidCon Gas Products, Inc.
MidCon General, Inc.
MidCon Holding Corp.
MidCon Hydrocarbons Corp.
MidCon Illinois Pipeline Corp.
MidCon International N.V.
MidCon Louisiana Pipeline Corp.
MidCon Michigan Pipeline Corp.
MidCon Mississippi Natural Gas Pipeline Corp.
MidCon Missouri Pipeline Corp.
MidCon Nebraska Pipeline Corp
MidCon New Mexico Pipeline Corp.
MidCon Oklahoma Natural Gas Pipeline Corp.
MidCon Plants, Inc.
MidCon Razorback Pipeline Corp.
MidCon Sales Inc.

MidCon Texas Pipeline Corp.
MidCon Ventures, Inc.
MidCon Wyoming Pipeline Corp.
MidOk Pipeline Company
MidTex Pipeline Company
Mississippi Gulf South Transmission Company
Mississippi River Transmission Corporation
NAERCO, Inc.
NGP-LNG, Inc.
Petrounited, Inc.
South Gulf Management, Inc.
TPC Pipeline Company
Texas Gulf South Pipeline Company
Texoma Production Company
Troy Potter Inc.
UER Gas Trading, Inc.
UER Marketing Company
UER Overseas Finance, N.V.
UER Services, Inc.
United Energy Resources, Inc.
United Energy Services Company
United Gas Pipe Line Company
United Texas Transmission Company
Western Energy Transport Company

The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company

People's Energy Corporation

Process Gas Consumers Group

American Standard, Inc.
Armco, Inc.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
Carpenter Technology Corporation
Cone Mills Corporation
Corning Glass Works
General Motors Corporation
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation
Owens-Illinois, Inc.

(8) (5) (6) (5) (6)

Nos. 85-1219, 85-1236, 85-1237, 85-1250, and 85-1252

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

Court, U.S.
FILED
APR 29 1986
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE CO., PETITIONER

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ET AL.

ANR PIPELINE CO., PETITIONER

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ET AL.

TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION CORP., PETITIONER

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ET AL.

TRUNKLINE GAS CO. AND
PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE CO., PETITIONERS

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ET AL.

ARKLA ENERGY RESOURCES, ETC., PETITIONER

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ET AL.

ON PETITIONS FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION IN OPPOSITION

WILLIAM H. SATTERFIELD
General Counsel

JEROME M. FEIT
Solicitor

A. KAREN HILL
Attorney
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20426

CHARLES FRIED
Solicitor General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 633-2217

28pp

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission reasonably exercised its statutory authority to regulate natural gas pipeline rates by adopting a rule requiring pipelines to eliminate from their tariffs "minimum bill" provisions that permit a pipeline to charge a customer for the variable costs associated with a specified volume of gas even if the customer does not actually take delivery of the gas from the pipeline.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Opinions below	1
Jurisdiction	1
Statement	3
Argument	14
Conclusion	23

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases:

American Public Gas Association v. *FPC*, 567 F.2d 1016, cert. denied, 435 U.S. 907	21, 22
American Textile Manufacturers Institute v. *Donovan*, 452 U.S. 490	18
Atlantic Refining Co. v. *Public Service Commission*, 360 U.S. 378	17
FPC v. *Louisiana Power & Light Co.*, 406 U.S. 621	15, 17
Mobil Oil Corp. v. *FPC*, 417 U.S. 283	18
Pacific Gas Transmission Co. v. *FPC*, 536 F.2d 393, cert. denied, 429 U.S. 999	17
Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, 390 U.S. 747	15, 16
Phillips Petroleum Co. v. *FPC*, 475 F.2d 842, cert. denied, 414 U.S. 1146	21
SEC v. *Chenery Corp.*, 332 U.S. 194	22
Tenneco Oil Co. v. *FERC*, 571 F.2d 834, cert. dismissed, 439 U.S. 801	21
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp. v. *State Oil and Gas Board*, No. 84-1076 (Jan. 22, 1986)	19
United States v. *Florida East Coast Ry.*, 410 U.S. 224	21, 22
Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. *NRDC*, 435 U.S. 519	22

Statutes: Page

Department of Energy Organization Act, § 403(c), 42 U.S.C. 7173(c) 21
Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. 717 *et seq.* 3
§ 5, 15 U.S.C. 717d 10, 11, 15, 21
§ 5(a), 15 U.S.C. 717d(a) 15
§ 7, 15 U.S.C. 717f 11, 16
§ 16, 15 U.S.C. 717o 10
§ 19(b), 15 U.S.C. 717r(b) 21

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

No. 85-1219

TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE CO., PETITIONER

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ET AL.

No. 85-1236

ANR PIPELINE CO., PETITIONER

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ET AL.

No. 85-1237

TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION CORP., PETITIONER

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ET AL.

No. 85-1250

TRUNKLINE GAS CO. AND PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE CO., PETITIONERS

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ET AL.

No. 85-1252

ARKLA ENERGY RESOURCES, ETC., PETITIONER

v.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ET AL.

ON PETITIONS FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION IN OPPOSITION

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (Pet. App. A1-A56) is reported at 770 F.2d 1144.[1] The orders of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Pet. App. A71-A128, A129-A225, A226-A230, A231-A270, A271-A279) are reported at 27 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,318; 28 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,175; 29 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,076; 29 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,077; and 29 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,332.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals (Pet. App. A57-A68) was entered on August 20, 1985, and petitions for rehearing were denied on October 25, 1985 (Pet. App. A69-A70). The petition for a writ of certiorari in No. 85-1219 was filed on January 21, 1986; the petitions in Nos. 85-1236 and 85-1237

---

[1] "Pet. App." refers to the appendix to the petition in No. 85-1219.

were filed on January 22, 1986; and the petitions in Nos. 85-1250 and 85-1252 were filed on January 23, 1986. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

STATEMENT

1. The Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. 717 *et seq.*, empowers the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to regulate the rates charged by natural gas pipelines for sales of natural gas. This case involves a rule promulgated by the Commission pursuant to this statutory authority; the Commission barred natural gas pipelines from using "minimum commodity bills" to charge their customers for the variable costs associated with a specified volume of gas whether or not the customer takes delivery of that much gas. The Commission also prohibited the use of similar tariff and contract provisions requiring a customer to take physical delivery of a specified amount of gas.

a. The rates charged by natural gas pipelines generally consist of two basic components. A "demand charge" is imposed upon all customers who are entitled by contract to receive a specified amount of natural gas from the pipeline. As the court of appeals explained, this charge "is not levied upon each unit of gas sold, but rather is a fixed sum, assessed in proportion to the maximum quantity of gas the customer is entitled to demand under the contract. The demand charge thus recoups some portion of the fixed costs incurred by the pipeline in providing a transmission mechanism of sufficient capacity to meet the customer's peak-load minimum entitlement." Pet. App. A19; see also *id.* at A71-A72.

The second component of pipelines' rates is the "commodity charge" levied upon each unit of gas sold. It is through this charge that a pipeline recovers its variable costs as well as the fixed costs that are not recovered through the demand charge. Pet. App. A18-A19; A72. Some pipelines include in their rate schedules a specific type of commodity charge known as a "minimum commodity bill." These minimum bill provisions essentially establish a minimum commodity charge, requiring the customer to pay for a certain quantity of gas even if the customer does not take delivery of any gas during the relevant time period. *Id.* at A19; A72-A73.

The Commission in the past has permitted pipelines to utilize minimum bill provisions because these provisions assist in the recovery of fixed costs. Minimum bill provisions typically are imposed upon a pipeline's "partial requirements" customers—those customers with access to more than one pipeline supplier.[2] Partial requirements customers can "swing from one source of supply to another." Pet. App. A75; see also *id.* at A19. If a partial requirements customer takes less gas from a pipeline than the pipeline expected to sell, and the pipeline is unable to sell the gas elsewhere, the revenue received by the pipeline pursuant to its commodity charge will be reduced and the pipeline may fail to recover its fixed costs.

Minimum bills guarantee a minimum payment by partial requirements customers; they provide protection against underrecovery of fixed costs and ensure that partial requirements customers bear an appropriate share of fixed costs. Minimum bills also pre-

---

[2] "Full requirements" or "captive" customers are those who purchase their entire natural gas supply from one pipeline. Pet. App. A75.

vent pipelines from incurring the "take or pay" costs that can result when the pipeline's contract with its supplier provides that the pipeline will take a particular amount of gas or pay for that amount of gas. If the pipeline's sales decrease, the pipeline may not take the required quantity of gas and may be forced to make "take or pay" payments to its supplier. Since minimum bills discourage partial requirements customers from shifting suppliers, they assist pipelines in avoiding take or pay costs. Pet. App. A19-A20.

If the pipeline does incur take or pay costs, these costs generally may be included in the pipeline's rate base; the take or pay costs are treated as an investment upon which the pipeline may earn its prescribed rate of return. The typical take or pay contract provision then allows a pipeline five years to take delivery of the gas for which it has prepaid. If the pipeline fails to take delivery of the gas within the required period, it can recover prudently incurred take or pay costs. Pet. App. A20-A21; A78.

It is significant that the justifications for minimum bills traditionally focused upon the recovery of pipelines' fixed costs. As the Commission observed, "[t]he recovery of *variable* costs via minimum commodity bills [was] simply not an issue in the past. This is because interstate pipelines generally were buying all the gas they were offered * * * and because the major variable cost—the gas supply itself —represented a far smaller proportion of the minimum commodity bill than it does today." Pet. App. A79 (footnote omitted; emphasis in original); see also *id.* at A21.

b. In August 1983, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking stating that it proposed

to eliminate minimum bills from pipelines' tariffs to the extent these provisions permitted the recovery of variable costs. The notice solicited comments from interested parties regarding the Commission's proposal. Pet. App. A22, A73-A74.

After considering comments from more than 90 parties, the Commission concluded that "collection of variable costs via a pipeline's minimum bill tariff provision is unjust and unreasonable under the Natural Gas Act" (Pet. App. A74). It promulgated a rule declaring "inoperative and of no effect at law" existing rate schedules and tariffs that provide for "recovery of purchased gas costs for gas not taken by the buyer"; the rule also bars the filing of new rate schedules or tariffs providing for "recovery of variable costs associated with gas not taken by the buyer" (*id.* at A123). Pipelines remain free to continue to utilize minimum bill provisions to recover their fixed costs.[3]

The Commission found that minimum bills had "become a vehicle by which enormous purchased

---

[3] The Commission subsequently extended this rule to cover "minimum take" provisions, under which the customer is required to take physical delivery of a minimum quantity of gas and does not have the option of paying for gas not taken (see Pet. App. A231-A268). It concluded that "minimum take provisions operate to prevent purchasers from pursuing a least-cost purchasing strategy, thereby resulting in charges to customers in excess of the lowest reasonable rate consistent with reliable, long-term supply" (*id.* at A235) and found that minimum take provisions "share fully the market-distorting influences of the variable costs in minimum commodity bills" (*id.* at A236). The Commission therefore found that the same rule should apply to minimum take provisions, noting that a pipeline remained free to "seek recovery of fixed costs incurred as a result of a customer's failure" to meet its purchasing obligations (*ibid.*).

gas 'costs' can be collected even if the pipeline never actually incurs such costs" (Pet. App. A81). It stated (*id.* at A82):

> By definition, there are no variable costs incurred for volumes not purchased for resale. Accordingly, a minimum commodity bill that includes variable costs gives a pipeline the right to collect for "costs" it has not in fact paid out to provide jurisdictional natural gas service. On its face then, a minimum bill that permits such "cost" collection is unjust and unreasonable.

The Commission noted that the amounts of variable "costs" collected pursuant to minimum bills had increased dramatically as a result of the deregulation of natural gas prices: "gas prices have risen to the point that purchased gas costs make up the majority of a pipeline's variable costs and hence its commodity rate" (*id.* at A81). The elimination of variable costs from minimum bill provisions would prevent pipelines from reaping this financial windfall.

The Commission further found that minimum bills permitting recovery of variable costs had the effect of restraining competition, with the result that gas prices were "'propped up' * * * at levels higher than the market would otherwise support" (Pet. App. A86 (footnote omitted)). A pipeline's "partial requirements customers cannot purchase lower cost gas supplies if they are required to pay for the higher-cost gas they do not take" (*id.* at A85). Minimum bill provisions thus insulate pipelines from market pressures: "[w]hen distributors and pipelines are required to purchase gas under a minimum commodity bill, even when less expensive sources are available, the supplier pipeline can continue to oper-

ate profitably without having to worry about keeping its gas costs at a reasonable level" (*id.* at A86).

Moreover, the Commission found that including variable costs in minimum bills "deprive[s] producers of the opportunity to increase sales volumes in exchange for accepting a reduction in price" (Pet. App. A87). This is because "[a] pipeline cannot offer to buy more gas from a producer that lowers its prices if that pipeline's customers are under minimum commodity bill obligations elsewhere" (*ibid.*); the pipeline would not be able to dispose of the larger quantity of gas because it would not be able to increase its own sales.

The Commission concluded that these significant adverse effects of permitting recovery of variable costs through minimum bill provisions outweighed any possible benefits of allowing such cost recovery. It first observed that the justifications traditionally advanced in support of minimum bill provisions concerned the recovery of fixed costs. This function was important when pipelines were making large investments in new facilities, but the Commission noted that "most pipelines are not in this situation" (Pet. App. A90). Many pipelines now use a rate approach that "permits recovery of more fixed costs in the demand charge and diminishes much of the formerly perceived need for minimum commodity bills" (*ibid.*). Moreover, pipelines using more traditional rate approaches still would be permitted to recover fixed costs through minimum bills; the rule bars only the inclusion of variable costs.

The Commission rejected claims that its new rule would adversely affect customers who rely upon a single pipeline as their only source of natural gas. The Commission noted that "viewed from a national

perspective, the rule may create offsetting benefits and detriments to captive customers, depending upon whether they are served by a high-cost or a low-cost pipeline" (Pet. App. A96-A97 (footnote omitted)). And customers of a high-cost pipeline would be protected from unwarranted rate increases through the Commission's regulation of pipeline rates under the Natural Gas Act (*id.* at A97-A100).

Finally, the Commission determined that pipelines should not be permitted to recover take or pay costs through minimum bills.[4] The Commission observed that a pipeline customer's decision to reduce its take of gas below minimum bill levels would not necessarily force the pipeline to incur take or pay costs. In addition, revenues from minimum bill provisions previously had not been viewed as compensating pipelines for take or pay costs; rather, "existing minimum commodity bills seem designed to prevent take-or-pay prepayments from being incurred in the first instance, by discouraging consumer cutbacks. This effect is * * * anti-competitive, unjust, and unreasonable." Pet. App. A103-A104.

Even if a pipeline did incur increased take or pay costs, "it is not clear that minimum commodity bills should force customers that cut back below minimum levels to compensate for the cost of any prepaid gas, since other customers may take that gas later" (Pet. App. A104). Requiring customers subject to minimum bills to absorb a pipeline's take or pay costs also would be inequitable, the Commission found, because

---

[4] As discussed above (see page 5, *supra*), take or pay costs are costs incurred by a pipeline pursuant to a provision in the contract between the pipeline and its supplier requiring the pipeline to take delivery of a specified quantity of gas from the supplier or pay for that quantity of gas.

"full requirements customers not subject to a minimum commodity bill may be as much responsible for take-or-pay payments as swing customers who are subject to a minimum commodity bill" (*id.* at A105). If the pipeline "is permitted to 'cover' its take-or-pay costs via minimum bill charges, the customers subject to a minimum commodity bill will bear a disproportionate burden of the pipeline's take-or-pay obligations" (*ibid.*).[5]

2. The court of appeals unanimously affirmed the Commission's decision in virtually all respects (Pet. App. A1-A56).[6]

The court first addressed the Commission's statutory authority to issue the rule barring recovery of variable costs through minimum bill provisions. It stated that Section 5 of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. 717d, empowers the Commission to fix "just and reasonable" rates and found that this authority, combined with the Commission's general rulemaking power (see 15 U.S.C. 717o), justified the issuance of the rule (Pet. App. A24-A25). The court also rejected several challenges to the Commission's statutory authority. First, it found that the elimination of variable costs from minimum bill provisions did

---

[5] The Commission observed that the allocation of take or pay costs among pipeline customers might present special considerations warranting the allocation of such costs in a manner different from the allocation of other costs. It directed the Commission staff to study this question and address the issue in individual pipeline rate proceedings. Pet. App. A105-A107.

[6] The court remanded for further consideration the Commission's decision that downstream pipelines cannot recover through minimum bills certain fixed costs that their pipeline suppliers may include in minimum bills. Pet. App. A46-A50.

not constitute an impermissible revocation of the conditions of the certificates of public convenience and necessity issued to pipelines under Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. 717f. The court noted that certification of a pipeline's initial terms of service does not constitute a guarantee that those terms will not be changed pursuant to the Commission's authority to regulate rates under Section 5 (Pet. App. A25 n.9). Moreover, the court held, "elimination of minimum bills has no effect on the pipeline's *authorized* service. The Order merely addressed the *rates* the pipeline may charge its customers and therefore was properly issued pursuant to section 5" (*ibid.* (emphasis in original)).

Second, the court rejected arguments that the rule impermissibly altered the terms of existing contracts, holding that "section 5 gives the Commission authority to alter terms of any existing contract found to be 'unjust' or 'unreasonable'" (Pet. App. A25-A26 n.9). Third, the court concluded that various settlement agreements in rate proceedings did not bar the Commission from adopting the rule; the court found that the rule did not conflict with the terms of the settlements (*id.* at A26-A29).[7]

On the merits, the court held that the Commission's decision to adopt the rule was supported by substantial evidence. The court identified (Pet. App. A33) "[t]hree essential findings" underlying the Commission's determination:

> First, minimum bills allow pipelines to recover for various costs that they do not incur. Second,

---

[7] The court also held that the application of the rule to imported gas was not inconsistent with the Economic Regulatory Administration's authorization of the importation of that gas (Pet. App. A30-A31).

> minimum bills prevent gas purchasers from purchasing the lowest priced gas and hence artificially maintain high gas prices. Third, the benefit of eliminating variable cost recovery through minimum bills outweighs the negative impact such action will have upon pipelines and upon full requirements customers.

The court held that "the factual support for the overrecovery rationale is unassailable. Minimum bills allow [a] pipeline[] to charge for gas that its customer does not take; if the customer pays for gas not taken, the pipeline recovers for variable costs that it does not incur" (Pet. App. A33). The circumstance that a particular pipeline actually may not have overrecovered its costs did not undercut the Commission's conclusion, but "merely reflects the rational choice of its partial requirements customers to take gas that they must pay for rather than pay for gas not taken. The lynchpin [*sic*] of the Commission's rationale, however, is the *potential* for overrecovery" (*id.* at A33-A34 (emphasis in original)).

The court also upheld the Commission's determination that the record showed that minimum bills adversely affect competition. The court emphasized that the Commission's determination did not rest solely upon economic theory, observing that "[t]he record is replete with comments from customers who have been unable to purchase lower cost gas because of minimum bills and minimum take provisions" (Pet. App. A36 (footnote omitted)). The court concluded that "[e]ven if some customers do not pursue * * * [a least cost purchasing] strategy, the Commission has presented evidence that many customers will, and thus the elimination of minimum bills can reasonably be expected to lower gas costs and spur competition among pipelines" (*id.* at A37).

The court also upheld the Commission's determination that the benefits of eliminating variable costs from minimum bills outweighed any potential harms to pipelines and captive customers from that course of action. The court noted that "[t]he Commission gave considerable attention to the difficult take-or-pay issue" (Pet. App. A38). It agreed with the Commission that reductions in purchases by partial requirements customers would not necessarily result in take or pay liability and that pipelines could avoid take or pay costs by lowering prices to maintain sales. The court further noted that the increased price competition resulting from elimination of minimum bills "may spur renegotiation of take-or-pay clauses with gas producers" (*id.* at A39).

The court recognized "that many of the policy considerations that support the elimination of variable cost recovery for the minimum bill might support the elimination of take-or-pay clauses" (Pet. App. A39-A40), but it upheld the Commission's decision to take action only with respect to minimum bills. The court observed that the agency was not required to address all problems in a single rulemaking; rather, "[t]hat which we can require, the Commission has here provided: an explicit assessment of the relationship between the action taken and the issue deferred, and a reasonable conclusion that the public interest can best be advanced by the measured step taken" (*id.* at A40).

The court also determined that the Commission had adequately considered claims that pipelines' captive customers would bear increased costs if the pipelines lost sales (Pet. App. A41-A42). The court stated that "[h]ad the Commission either failed to address the problems faced by captive customers or

engaged in a less than candid balancing of the costs, its determinations perhaps would be vulnerable on review. The Commission, however, exhaustively considered these problems, recognized that some harm would result from the elimination of minimum bills, indicated it would consider in individual cases whether particular cost swings warrant special allotment of costs, and, finally, concluded that the benefit of increased competition would eventually inure to even the captive customer of a high-priced pipeline. These are the hard choices agencies are empowered—indeed required—to make" (*id.* at A41-A42).

Finally, the court affirmed the Commission's decision to address the minimum bill issue through a rulemaking proceeding rather than in pipeline-by-pipeline adjudications. It found that the "generalized nature of the problems addressed * * * did not require trial-type procedures appropriate for retrospective determination of specific facts about individual parties. Rather, notice and comment rulemaking * * * was a manifestly reasonable method of addressing the systemic problems of the natural gas market" (Pet. App. A52) (footnote omitted)).[8]

ARGUMENT

The thorough opinion of the court below, upon which we rely, is correct and does not conflict with any decision of this Court or another court of appeals. Further review by this Court is not warranted.

1. Petitioners present two challenges to the Commission's statutory authority to issue a rule prohibiting recovery of variable costs through minimum bills. First, petitioners argue (85-1219 Pet. 10-11; 85-1237

[8] The court also upheld the Commission's decision granting an exemption from the rule to one pipeline company (Pet. App. A43-A46).

Pet. 8-10) that the rule destroys the mutuality of obligation between pipelines and their customers. The court of appeals properly characterized this claim as "frivolous" (Pet. App. A25 n.9).

Section 5(a) of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. 717d(a), expressly provides that "[w]henever" the Commission finds that "any rate [or] charge" or "contract affecting such rate [or] charge" is "unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential," the Commission shall determine the "just and reasonable rate, charge, * * * or contract to be thereafter observed and in force, and shall fix the same by order." As this Court has recognized, Section 5 confers upon the Commission "plenary authority to limit or to proscribe contractual arrangements that contravene the relevant public interests." *Permian Basin Area Rate Cases*, 390 U.S. 747, 783-784 (1968); see also *FPC* v. *Louisiana Power & Light Co.*, 406 U.S. 621, 646-647 (1972). In *Permian Basin*, the Court upheld an order issued by the Federal Power Commission that barred the use of escalation clauses in existing contracts; the order in this case invalidating another sort of unreasonable contract provision therefore plainly falls within the Commission's statutory authority.[9]

---

[9] Petitioners' references (85-1219 Pet. 8-10) to the role of contracts under the Natural Gas Act are irrelevant. Contract provisions cannot remain in effect when they contain terms found by the Commission to be unlawful under Section 5.

Petitioners observe (85-1219 Pet. 13-14) that the minimum bill provisions were approved by the Commission in earlier proceedings. This Court in *Permian Basin Area Rate Cases, supra*, recognized that such prior administrative action was immaterial; it declined to set the Federal Power Commission's order aside "merely because the Commission ha[d] on an earlier occasion reached another result; administrative author-

Moreover, petitioners' argument is completely insupportable in the present context because petitioners have not been deprived of the principal benefit of minimum bill provisions. Pipelines are barred only from recovering variable costs (principally the cost of purchased gas), and a pipeline will not incur this cost if the customer chooses not to purchase the gas. Thus, the minimum bill provision still fulfills its purpose of assisting pipelines in recovering their fixed costs; pipelines simply cannot recover variable costs for gas that they do not sell.[10]

Second, petitioners assert (85-1219 Pet. 22-25; 85-1252 Pet. 8-14) that the Commission lacks authority to issue the rule because the rule alters the terms of certificates of public convenience and necessity previously issued by the Commission pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. 717f. Section 7 provides that a natural gas company must obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity before it begins operations; the circumstance that a minimum bill provision was one of the terms and conditions of a pipeline's original certificate is simply irrelevant here. As the court of appeals observed, "elimination of minimum bills has no effect on the pipeline's *authorized* service. The [Commission's] Order merely addresses the *rates* the pipeline may

---

ities must be permitted, consistently with the obligations of due process, to adapt their rules and policies to the demands of changing circumstances" (390 U.S. at 784).

[10] Petitioners argue (85-1219 Pet. 21-22) that they will be unable to recover take or pay costs but, as we discuss below (see pages 19-20), it is not clear that the rule regarding minimum bills will result in the imposition of take or pay costs upon pipelines and, in any event, recovery of these costs traditionally has not been a purpose of minimum bills.

charge its customers and therefore was properly issued pursuant to Section 5" (Pet. App. A25 n.9 (emphasis in original)).

Once a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing pipeline service is issued by the Commission, the pipeline becomes subject to the Commission's authority to set "just and reasonable" rates. The Commission is free to utilize its Section 5 rate regulating authority to alter the rates contained in the original certificate. See *FPC* v. *Louisiana Power & Light Co.*, 406 U.S. at 643, 646-647 (Commission may use its Section 5 authority to regulate rates to release pipelines from their obligation to deliver certificated quantities of gas "whether or not it could also invoke § 7 for that purpose"); *Atlantic Refining Co.* v. *Public Service Commission*, 360 U.S. 378, 392 (1959); *Pacific Gas Transmission Co.* v. *FPC*, 536 F.2d 393, 395-397 (D.C. Cir.), cert. denied, 429 U.S. 999 (1976). The Commission otherwise would be powerless to adjust the rate terms set forth in the original certificate. Indeed, the Commission itself concluded that Section 5 "*require*[*s*] the Commission to change terms and conditions under which a pipeline renders a certificated service if those terms and conditions result in rates and charges which are subsequently found unjust and unreasonable" (Pet. App. A135 (emphasis in original)).[11]

---

[11] Petitioner Arkla Energy Resources claims (85-1252 Pet. 10-12) that the Commission may not use its Section 5 authority to prohibit minimum take provisions. However, the Commission's Section 5 authority extends to all terms and conditions of service affecting rates and charges; minimum take provisions plainly fall within this category. See page 6 note 3, *supra*.

Petitioner ANR Pipeline Co. asserts (85-1236 Pet. 14-16) that the Commission exceeded its statutory authority in prom-

2. Most of the arguments advanced by petitioners relate to the propriety of the Commission's policy determination. The court of appeals' thorough analysis of these issues (Pet. App. A32-A50) conclusively demonstrates that substantial evidence supports the Commission's decision to bar recovery of variable costs through minimum bills. This Court has stated repeatedly that the courts of appeals bear principal responsibility for determining whether an agency's decision is supported by substantial evidence; this Court will intervene only when the court of appeals has "misapprehended or grossly misapplied" the standard of review. *American Textile Manufacturers Institute* v. *Donovan*, 452 U.S. 490, 523 (1981); *Mobil Oil Corp.* v. *FPC*, 417 U.S. 283, 309-310 (1974). Petitioners do not even come close to showing that the court of appeals committed such an error here.

Petitioners do not dispute that recovery of variable costs through minimum bills results in a windfall to

---

ulgating the rule because the rule abrogates a rate proceeding settlement agreement to which the Commission was a party. The court of appeals correctly concluded (Pet. App. A27-A29) that the rule did not abrogate the settlement agreement. The settlement agreement "merely defers resolution of the minimum bill issue" (*id.* at A29) and expressly states that "no party waives any rights with respect to the substantive standards for decision which should be applied herein" (85-1236 Pet. B1-B2). Thus, the settlement did not exclude the issue from the general rulemaking proceeding (Pet. App. A29).

Moreover, the Commission surely was correct in concluding (Pet. App. A110) that it may utilize its Section 5 rate regulating authority to alter a provision of a settlement agreement. Otherwise, the Commission could be bound forever by a settlement, regardless of how unjust or unreasonable the terms of the settlement had become.

a pipeline because the pipeline has not sold any gas and therefore has not incurred any variable costs. Several petitioners do assert that the Commission erred in concluding that the provisions are anticompetitive (85-1219 Pet. 18-20) or that the Commission should not have considered competition in its analysis (85-1237 Pet. 7; 85-1250 Pet. 10-15). But the Commission surely did not err in concluding that the effect of minimum bill provisions upon competition is a factor that may be considered in assessing the reasonableness of the provisions under Section 5. Congress itself has placed great emphasis upon encouraging reliance upon market forces in the natural gas industry. See *Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp.* v. *State Oil and Gas Board*, No. 84-1076 (Jan. 22, 1986), slip op. 11. And petitioners have not presented evidence contradicting the Commission's careful analysis of the competitive effect of these provisions. See Pet. App. A34-A37, A85-A92; see also pages 7-8, *supra*.

Petitioners' basic argument (85-1219 Pet. 21-22; 85-1236 Pet. 9-14; 85-1237 Pet. 14-15; 85-1250 Pet. 15-19) is that pipelines will be harmed financially by the Commission's rule because they will be required to bear take or pay costs. But the Commission and the court of appeals agreed that the elimination of variable costs from minimum bills would not necessarily result in the imposition of take or pay liability upon pipelines. The Commission summarized its conclusions as follows:

> [C]ustomer cutbacks below minimum bill levels may not cause *any* take-or-pay costs. Second, even if take-or-pay payments do result from such cutbacks, existing minimum commodity bills generaly [*sic*] do not serve to compensate for the

> cost of the take-or pay gas, and thus do not protect a pipeline's remaining customers from any resulting rate increases. Third, it is not clear that minimum commodity bills should force customers that cut back below minimum levels to compensate for the cost of any prepaid gas, since other customers may take that gas later.

Pet. App. A104 (emphasis in original); see also *id.* at A39.

Petitioners argue that the new rule will affect their "very viability as * * * continuing entit[ies]" (85-1250 Pet. 17) and that they have been placed in "a contractual vise" (85-1237 Pet. 14), but these assertions were for the Commission to evaluate. As the Commission and the court of appeals observed, pipelines might be able to sell the requisite quantity of gas by lowering prices, or they might be able to eliminate or reduce their take or pay obligations through renegotiation with gas producers. Pet. App. A39, A172, A182-A183. Moreover, a pipeline that does incur take or pay costs generally may include those costs in its rate base and, if necessary, can recover prudently incurred take or pay costs from its customers (see page 5, *supra*). Thus, a variety of methods are available to pipelines to ameliorate potential take or pay liability.[12]

3. Petitioners also contend (85-1219 Pet. 12-17; 85-1237 Pet. 10-13) that the Commission erred be-

---

[12] Petitioners state in conclusory terms that the rule adopted by the Commission will increase costs for captive customers of pipelines (85-1236 Pet. 8, 10), but they present no evidence contradicting the Commission's conclusion that such customers will benefit in the long term from the elimination of variable costs from minimum bills and can be protected in the interim from improper rate increases (Pet. App. A95-A100).

cause it implemented its new policy regarding minimum bills by issuing a rule rather than undertaking individual pipeline-by-pipeline adjudications. These claims are without merit.

The Commission plainly has statutory authority to set rates and charges by rulemaking rather than adjudication. Section 5(a) of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. 717d(a), states that the Commission may establish just and reasonable rates "after a hearing," but the provision has not been construed to require a formal evidentiary hearing in every case. *Tenneco Oil Co.* v. *FERC*, 571 F.2d 834, 840-841 (5th Cir.), cert. dismissed, 439 U.S. 801 (1978); *American Public Gas Association* v. *FPC*, 567 F.2d 1016, 1064-1067 (D.C. Cir. 1977), cert. denied, 435 U.S. 907 (1978); *Phillips Petroleum Co.* v. *FPC*, 475 F.2d 842, 848-851 (10th Cir. 1973), cert. denied, 414 U.S. 1146 (1974); see also *United States* v. *Florida East Coast Ry.*, 410 U.S. 224, 241 (1973) (statutory requirement of a hearing satisfied by written comments). Moreover, Section 403(c) of the Department of Energy Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. 7173(c), provides that "[a]ny function * * * which relates to the establishment of rates and charges under the * * * Natural Gas Act * * * may be conducted by rulemaking procedures." Since the present proceeding obviously relates to "rates and charges," Section 403(c) authorized the Commission to proceed by rulemaking.

Petitioners surely are incorrect in asserting (85-1219 Pet. 15-17) that because the Commission's ratemaking decisions are reviewed under the "substantial evidence" standard (see 15 U.S.C. 717r(b)), the Commission may only set rates through adjudicatory proceedings. The standard of review applicable to an administrative decision does not affect the proce-

dure that the agency must follow in reaching that decision. Pet. App. A54-A55; *American Public Gas Association* v. *FPC*, 567 F.2d at 1067; see also *United States* v. *Florida East Coast Ry., supra.* Indeed, a contrary conclusion would conflict directly with this Court's determination in *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation* v. *NRDC*, 435 U.S. 519 (1978), that a court may not "overturn [a] rulemaking proceeding on the basis of the procedural devices employed (or not employed) by the [Nuclear Regulatory] Commission so long as the Commission employed at least the statutory *minima*" (435 U.S. at 548).[13]

In view of the Commission's statutory authority to proceed by rulemaking, its decision to select that course of action plainly is not subject to challenge. See *SEC* v. *Chenery Corp.*, 332 U.S. 194, 203 (1947) ("the choice made between proceeding by general rule or by individual ad hoc litigation is one that lies primarily in the informed discretion of the administrative agency"). The court of appeals correctly concluded that "[t]he generalized nature of the problems addressed * * * did not require trial-type procedures appropriate for retrospective determination of specific facts about individual parties. Rather, notice and comment rulemaking * * * was a manifestly reasonable method of addressing the sys-

[13] Petitioners contend that the rule set forth by this Court in *Vermont Yankee* is not applicable here because the present proceeding involves "fact-specific findings affecting a limited number of companies" (85-1219 Pet. 17). Petitioners' assertion is incorrect. The type of costs that may be recovered through minimum bills is a general issue affecting all natural gas pipelines that involves industry-wide questions; it therefore properly was addressed by the Commission through a rulemaking proceeding. See Pet. App. A52.

temic problems of the natural gas market" (Pet. App. A52 (footnote omitted)).

CONCLUSION

The petitions for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES FRIED
Solicitor General

WILLIAM H. SATTERFIELD
General Counsel

JEROME M. FEIT
Solicitor

A. KAREN HILL
Attorney
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

APRIL 1986

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1986 491507 20202